Προπύλαιον,

OR AN ENTRANCE TO THE SPANISH TONGVE.

Diui Wanſleti vox de neceſſitate Grammaticæ:

Debile Fundamentum fallit opus.

Quintilianus Lib. 1. cap. 4.

Grammatica plus habet operis, quàm oſtentationis;
Plus in receſſu, quàm fronte promittit.

Michael Neander de linguarum vtilitate:

Linguæ, quemadmodum & Artes, ſunt panis noſtri quotidiani particulæ.

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SPECTATÆ VIRTVTIS ET ERVDITIONIS VIRO, AC PRÆFECTO SVO MVLTIS NOMINIBVS COLENDO, DOMINO DOCTORI LANGTONO, COLLEGII BEATÆ MARIÆ MAGDALENÆ APVD OXONIENSES DIGNISSIMO PRÆSIDI:

IOHANNES SANFORDVS HISPANICAM HANC SVAM GRAMMATICAM, NVNC ITERVM DISCESSVRVS, NVNC VPAT ET IN CLIENTELAM TRADIT.

Rules for the pronunciation of *the Spaniſh.*

CHAP. I.

an		ee, as in the word Spæde.		oo, as in the word Moone.
A	E	I	O	V
*ba	be	bee.	bo	bu.
Ba	Be	Bi	Bo	Bu
Ba	Be	Bæ	Bo	Bu
Ca	Ce	Ci	Co	Cu
ça or za	ce or ze	cee or zee	ço or zo	çoo or zoo
ça	ce	ci	ço	çu
*Dha or dha!	Dhe or De	Dhæ or Dhee	Dho or Dho	Dhoo or Dhoo
Da	De	Di	Do	Du
	Dye	Dhæ		
Ga	Ge	Gi	Go	Gu
	as in the word gheſſing or gheſſing	as in the word geeld guide.		
Gua	Gue	Gui		
ha	he	hæ	ho	hoo
ja	je	ji	jo	ju
lia	lie	ly	lio	lioo
lla	lle	lli	llo	llu
Nia	Nie	Nif	Nio	Nioo
ña	ñe	ñi	ño	ñu
	Re	Ree		
Qua	Que	Qui		
Sha	She	Shæ	Sho	Shu
Xa	Xe	Xi	Xo	Xu.

a This ſound is ordinary in the middle B ſyllables of words, as *Palabra*, a word, pronounce it *Pa'a-vra*, excepting ſome that come from the Latine, as *Liberal-dad*, *Nombre* a name.

C

ç cerilla.

b This ſound is chiefly in the middle ſyllables, & in the end D of words, remembring alſo that Th muſt be ſounded as in *That* or *That* or *Them*, and not as in G *Thanke* or *Thanke*.

j

ll

ñ Called *n Tilde*

Q

Note that theſe ſyllables *ge gi*, as alſo all others that are written with the letter *x*, or the long j. conſonant, which the Spaniards call *Iſpota*, are pronounced alike; which is a ſound very harſh and hard for Engliſhmen to vtter, neyther can we by letters fitly repreſent this deepe and ſtrong aſpiration, which muſt bee learned by the help of ſome man experienced in the language; the neereſt way which is vſed to expreſſe it, is, that it be ſounded, as *ſh*, as *quexar* to complaine, like *queſhar*: *Ojo* an eye, as *O-ſho*. *Hijo* a ſonne, as *heſhogemir* to groane, as *ſhemir*.

For the better vnderſtanding of the former Table, and to ſatisfie the ſtudious, I will ſubioyne a few Rules more particular.

The force and ſound of the vowels is formerly deliuered, where further you may note, that i vowell is ſeldom found in the beginning of words, but y is put in ſtead of it, as *ymágen*, and *yglèſia*, rather then *imagen*, *igleſia*, ſaith *Miranda*.

The Spaniards doe with a kind of wantonneſſe ſo confound the ſound of *B.* with *V.* that it is hard to determine
B when and in what words it ſhould retaine its owne power of a labiall letter. Whence it is that they doe not onely pronounce, but doe alſo promiſcuouſly write the one for the other; ſaith *Iohn Miranda*, Fol. 353. as *Trabajo* or *trauajo*, labour, trauaile, *Abeja* or *Auejа* a Bee, *Boto* or *Voto* I vow. Which gaue iuſt cauſe of laughter at that Spaniard, who being in conuerſation with a French Lady, & minding to commend her children for faire, ſayd vnto her, vſing his Spaniſh liberty in pronoũcing the French: *Madame vouz auez des veaux enfans*: telling her that ſhe had calues to her children; in ſtead of ſaying *Beaux enfans* faire children: Neyther can I well iuſtifie him who wrote *Veneficio* for *Beneficio*. The generall rule then which is vſually deliuered, is, that it alwayes hath its proper ſound in the beginning of words, as *Boua* a foole.

C *Ca, co, cu* are pronoũced as in Engliſh. But *Ce* & *Ci* & all ſylla-

ſyllables that haue c with a daſh, which they call *Cerilla*, are pronounced like ſ or z, or tz, as *çapato* a ſhoe, *çarça* a buſh, *açucar* Sugar, *açafran* Saffron, which are alſo written with z *zapato*, *zarza*, &c.

D hath his proper ſound in the beginning of words, as *Dàdiua* a gift, except *Dios* God, *Donde* & *Adonde* where: which are ſounded as if they were written *Dhios*, *dhondhe*. But in the end, & middle ſyllables it is alwayes pronounced as *th* in the word *then*, as is abouetaid in the Table, as *Cordero* a Lambe, *Ciudàd* a City: reade it *Ciuthath*, &c. except ſome words that come from the Latine, as *Prudente*, *Blando*, ſoft. D

Ga, *go gu*, and *gua ure* pronoũced as in Engliſh *gall*, *gold*, *gall*. But in *gue* and *gui*, *u* is left out, and are ſounded as the firſt ſyllables of *gelding* and *gining*. So pronounce *guerra* warre, as *gherra*, *Guia* as our Engliſh word guide. From which rule are excepted by all Grammarians theſe words following. G

Aguelo which is alſo written *Abuelo* a Grandfather.
Aguero a Southſayer.
çaraguèles and *çarabuèles* great Gaſcoine hoſe.
Cigueña a ſtorke.
Deguèllo from *Degollar* to behead.
Guèro, as *huèuo guèro*, an addle egge.
Garguèro or *garguàero*, the weaſand or wind pipe.
Halagueño, fawning, or cockering, flattering.
Hoguèro, and *Hogár*, an harth to make fire on.
Pedigueño from *pedir*, an earneſt ſuiter, or wanton, as *petax* or *Petulcus* in Latine from *Peto*.
Reguèldo a belching from *regoldar*.
Siguènça a Cities name.
Sirguèro one that draweth, or toweth a boat, from *Sirga*, a towing roape or halſer.
Trigùero a Sparow that haunteth wheat, from *trigo* wheat.
Verguènça ſhame.
Vnguènto oyntment.

Alſo the Aoriſts of al verbs that end in *guar*, as *Manguar*

to diminiſh, *yo menguei* I diminiſhed. *Fragúar* to harden or drie, *yo Fragué*. *Enxagoar* to water, *yo enxagué*. Of the Syllables *ge* or *gi*, it is before ſaid vnder the Table that they be ſounded, as written by the Spaniſh *Iſhota*, in regard of which conformity they are alſo written the one for the other, as *Agéno*, or *Ajeno*, belonging to another man, *Mageſtad*, or *Majeſtad*: whence alſo it is, ſaith *Ceſar Oudin*, that Verbs whoſe Infinitiues end in *ger*, in their preſent tenſe, change g into j, as *Coger* to gather, *yo Cojo*, I gather.

H *H* in the beginning of many words is not pronounced, as *Huéco* hollow, *Huéuo* an egge: Read it as if it were written *Weco*, *weuo*. Howbeit *Miranda*, fol. 365. giueth this rule, that thoſe words which in Latine or Italian are written with F. being made Spaniſh by chãging F. into H; pronounce their H. *con gran fiato* (as hee ſpeaketh) with a ſtrong aſpiration, as

Theſe frõ the latine.

- *Hazér* from Facere **to doe.**
- *Harina* from Farina, **Meale.**
- *Haua* from Faba, **a Beane.**
- *Hembra* from Fœmina, **the Female.**
- *Higo* from Ficus, **a Figge.**
- *Hongo* from Fungus, **a Mufhrom.**
- *Horadar* from Forare, **to boare a hole.**
- *Hollin* from Fuligo, **ſoote of the Chimney.**
- *Habla* from Fauella, **talke, ſpeech.**
- *Halda*, or *Falda*, from the Italian Falda, **the lap or ſkirt of a garment.**
- *Higado* from Fegato, **the Liuer.**
- *Hebilla*, from Fibia, **a button, or claſpe.**

Notwithſtanding, fol. 370. he excepteth theſe wordes which come from the Latine, *Habilidad*, *Habito*, *hombre*, *Humanidad*, *Honrra*, *Honeſto*, *Hauer*, *Hano*, *Humildad*. Which becauſe they doe not ſound H. ſome doe write them alſo without H. But *Mirandas* iudgement is, that it is better to write them with H. that their Etymologies may be knowne.

Ch

Ch. is pronounced, as in Engliſh in the word *Chalke*, or *Cheeſe*; as *Chupar* to ſucke, *Charco* a poole, or ponde, *Chórro* a land-floud, *Choça* a cottage. Except thoſe words that come from the Latine, as *Monarchia*, *Ierarchia*. Ch

Of *I* Conſonant, or *Iſbota*, wee haue ſpoken before vnder the Table: *I* Vowell is ſounded like our double *e*. in theſe Engliſh words, ſleepe, weeps. I

Double *LL* is pronounced as if an *i*. were written after it; yet ſo as it cloſe into one ſyllable, as *lleno* full, as it were *lieno*, *llamar* to call, *llorar* to weepe, as it were, *liamar*, *liorar*. So likewiſe in the midſt of a word, as *querelloſo* full of complaints, like *Kereliſo*. Except words that come from the Latine, as *illuſtre*, *excellente*, *Apollo*. LL

The letter ñ, *Con vna raya o coronita encima*, which weareth a little Coronet on the head of it, as *Bartholomæus Granius* ſpeaketh, which *Cæſar Oudin*, fol. 3. & *Miranda*, fol. 38. call *n. tilde*, or *n with a tittle*, is pronounced as we ſound the laſt ſyllable of *Spaniarde*, which wee make but of two ſyllables, or as if there were an *i*. after the *n*. as *Niño* a child, reade it *ninio*. The French and the Italian doe fitly expreſſe it by their gñ; as when the Spaniardes ſay, *Enſeñar* to teach: the Italians ſay *Inſegnare*; the French *Enſeigner*: And therefore ſome Spaniſh wordes comming from the Latine, doe ſtill retaine *gn*. as *Benigno*, *digno*. *Miranda* further obſerueth, that moſt of the words which in Latine or Italian are written with double *n*. in Spaniſh are written and pronounced with *n. tilde*, as *Panñus*, *Paño* cloath, *Annus*, *Año* a yeare, *Canna*, *Caña* a reede. So Italian *Sonno*, or *Sogno*, ſleepe, in Spaniſh, *Sueño*, *Donna*. Spaniſh, *Dueña*, a miſtreiſe. ñ.

Que and *Qui* are pronounced *Ke*, or *Ki*, as *Quemar* to burne. *Quitar* to take away, as *Kemar*, *Kitar*, except the word come from the Latine, for then it is ſounded as it is written, as *Eloquente*, *Delinquente*. So likewiſe the Syllable *Qua*. as in *Quando*, *Quartão*, or *Quartágo*, a little nagge. Q.

R. *R.* When it is doubled hath the ſtronger ſound, as *Carro* a Cart: with a ſtronger ſound then *Caro* deare: And therefore *Miranda* fol. 384. thinketh the writing of *Honrra* with a double *r.* to bee a wrong Orthography, becauſe it is aſwell pronounced with a ſingle *r. Honra*, honour.

S. *S.* is ſeldome found at the beginning of words with another Conſonant, but hath vſually *e* before it, as *Eſpiritu*, *Eſpero*, *Eſcrimo*, from *Spiritus*, *Spero*, *Scribo.*

V. *V.* is a Conſonant: when it is put before other vowels, as *Venir* to come, *Viſta* the ſight. It is a vowel when eyther it ſtandeth before a Conſonant as *uno* one, *uſo*, vſe: or with other vowels maketh a Dipthong, as *vueſtro* yours, *puedo* I can, *muela* the law-tooth. The ſound of *u* vowel is like our double *o.* as *Buche* the maw of a beaſt, roade it *Booche.*

X. *X.* in words that come from the Latine, *is* pronounced, ſaith *Miranda*, as in Latine, or like *ſſ.* as *Exemplo*, *Examen*, *Experimentar*, *Extremo.* But in all other words it is pronounced like ſh in Engliſh, or like the Italian ſci, as *Enxugar* to drie, which in Italian is *Aſciugar.* *Enxuto* dried: Ital. *Aſciuto*; or like *Iſbota* (of which wee haue before ſpoken,) as *Dexar* to leaue, *Dixo* ſayd, like *Deſho*, *Diſho*, or *Dejo*: and therefore they are indifferently written the one for the other, as *Xaraue*, or *Iaraue*, Syrupe. *Xabón*, or *Iabon* Sope.

CHAP

Of the Accidents of Vowels, and of Dipthongs.

CHAP. II.

OVt of the combination of Vowels with Conſonants, reſult ſyllables, and of ſyllables words.

To vowels happen 2. accidents,
- 1 *Craſis* or a contraction when two vowels are drowned into one, as *al* for *a el*, *del*, for *de el*, *Dunos* for *de vnos*.
- 2 *Diæreſis*, or a diſioyning of vowels, as *Laüd* a Lute, for *Laud*, *Atáud* for *atáud* a Beere, or coffin, *a-y* there, to diſtinguiſh it from *ay*, there is, or there are. *o-y*, I heard, to difference it from *oy*, to day.

Vowels with vowels beget
- 1 Dipthõgs which are theſe.
  - *Ao*, which in pronunciation pawſeth moſt vpon the *a*, as we ſound *a faone*, or *fawne*, or as the French pronoſtice their *Paon* a Peacocke, ſo ſound *Quartão* a nagge.
  - *Au*, which is ſounded fully, inclining ſomewhat to *o*. as *una Iaula*, a birdcage, *Caudillo* a captaine or leader, as wee pronounce *Poles-Croſſe* for *Paules-Croſſe*. Except theſe two *Laud* a lute, *Atáud* a coffin for the dead: which diuide their vowels *La-ud*, *Atá-ud*, as is before ſaid.
  - *Ie*, as *Miel* hony, *Viento* wind, *Infierno* Hell.
  - *Iu*, as *Ciudád* a City.
  - *ue*, as *Fuego* fire, *Hueco* hollow, *Tuerto* one-eyde.
  - *ui*, as *Cuidad* care, *Cuytádo* grieued.
- 2 Triphthongs, in which three vowels cloſe vp into one ſound, as *Buey* an Oxe, *Buytre*, a Vulture.

Of

Of the Paſsions of Words.

CHAP. III.

Generall, As common to all wordes, as the Accent, of which in the next chapter.

The paſſiõs of words are eyther

1 Particular or ſpecially incident to ſom words onely as

1 *Symboliſmus*, or a mutual exchange of letters of the ſame organe in the writing of wordes; as whē they write promiſcuouſly *Travajo*, or *Trabaxo*, travael. *Tijéras*, *Tijeras*, or *Tixéras*, ſheeres or ſnuffers. *Ceſar Oudin*, fol. 2. where *B.* & *V. G. I.* & *X.* are as Grāmarians call them *Sororia litera.*

2 *Antiſtœchon*, or change of one letter into another, as of *R.* into *L.* in the infinitiue moode of Verbs; when any of theſe Affixes *Le*, *Lo*, *La*, *Los*, *Las*, immediately follow, as *Dezille* for *Dezirle*, to tell him. *Adeſtralle* for *Adeſtrarle* to direct him. Howbeit *Miranda* is of opinion, fol. 378. that it is a more elegant kind of ſpeaking, to vſe the regular infinitiues, *Dezirle*, *Adeſtrarle*, and doth counſell ſo to doe.

3 *Metatheſis*, or a Traiection, and tranſpoſition of letters, which chiefely happeneth to the ſecond perſons plural of the Imperatiue mood when an Affix is added, as *Dexalde* for *Dexadle*, leaue him, *Ponelde* for *Ponedle*, Put him, *Caſtigaldo* for *Caſtigadlo*: Correct him. The ſame happeneth alſo to ſome Future tenſes, as *Verné* for *Vendré*, I will come, *Terné* for *Tendré*, I will hold.

4 *Aphæreſis*, which is the taking away of a letter from the beginning of words, as *nora buena*, for *enhora buena*, luckily, in good time, *nora mala*, for *en ora mala*, with a miſchiefe.

5 *Epenthеſis*, which is the putting of a ſyllable into the midſt of a word, as in the future tenſe of

Euphonia, or pleaſing ſound of vtterance, to which belong the'e following.

of the the Indicatiue moode, as when they ſay For { *Laſtimaré Laſtimár*, lo, he. / *Laſtimarás Laſtimar*, lo as, &c. as ſhall afterwards be ſeene in the Syntaxe of Verbs.

6 *Syncope*, which is the taking away of a letter out of the midſt of a word, as in the ſecond perſon plural of the Future tenſe of the ſubiunctiue mood, as *ſi uuiérdes* for *uáieredes*, if you ſhall haue.

7 *Apocope*, which is the taking away of a letter from the end of a word, as of

S. Out of the firſt perſons plurall of the Imperatiue, when *nos* followeth, as *vamonos*, for *vamos nos*, Let vs go.

D Out of the ſecond perſons plural of the Imperatiue, as *apartaos*, for *partados*, ſtand away, ſo *ueni* for *venid* &c.

Vnder this *Euphonia*, we compriſe alſo that compendious kind of writing, and thoſe abreuiations which they vſe in their Miſſiues, as I obſerued in a written copie of the late Proſcription againſt the Moores, in theſe particulars, where one letter or ſyllable is put to ſupply two offices, as *Poco apronechado*, for *ha apronechaado*, it hath litle auayled. So, *el peligro yrreparable daño*, for *y yrreparable daño*. *Eſte es el remedio aquien conſciencia*, for *aquien en conſciencia*. And by this alſo they ſeeke to auoide geminations of the ſame letter, to ſhunne harſhnes: as *So yo*, I am, for *Soy yo*. *Celeſtina* Act. 12. So the Copulatiue *y* is turned into *e*. as *la ley e la juſticia*, for *la ley y la juſticia*. *Minſheu*, Gram. fol. 73.

Of the Accent.

CHAP. IIII.

THe Accent in Spaniſh, ſaith *Miranda*, fol. 391. is rather conſidered in regard of ſpeech, then of writing: Howbeit I haue obſerued that *Antonio Perez* in his *Pedaços de Hiſtoria* doth vſually accent the laſt ſyllables of the Aoriſt. as fol. 190, 191. *llegó, topó, dió, reſidió, reſirió.* And ſome Particles alſo for diſtinction ſake, as *Peró*: but, to difference it from *Pêro* a Peare. So *Áto*, from *a* he hath, *ò*, or elſe; *o*, the Aduerb of calling, *Házia* toward *hazía*, he did, *èſta* this, *eſtá* it is. *Láſtima* griefe, *Laſtíma* hee grieueth, *Plática* talke, or *Práticagente*, a practiſed people, *Platica* he talketh, *Pérdida* loſſe, *Perdída* the Participle fœm. loſt.

Accent of Nownes.

Mirandas generall rule is fol. 392. that all wordes ending in a Conſonant, doe for the moſt part accent the laſt ſyllable, as hereafter followeth: Except they come from the Latine: for ſuch doe commonly retaine the Latine Accent, as *Caduco, Prémio, Obediéntia*

D as *Lealtád* loyaltie, and by variation into the Plurall *Lealtades*. Adde hereunto the ſecond perſon Plurall of the Imperatiue moode of verbs, as *amád* loue yee, *comèd* eate yee: which notwithſtanding are commonly ſpoken without their *d*. as *amá, comè, ven.*

L as *arrabál*, the baſe-towne or Suburbes. Plu. *Arrabáles*: Except *árbol* a tree, *mármol*, marble, *Cónſul, hábil* actiue, nimble, *débil* weake, *Fértil* fruitfull, *frágil* fraile, *móbil* vnſtaid, *ángel, apóſtol, cárçel, Chriſtóual*, Chriſtopher, *fácil*, *difficil*,

difficil, dócil, eſtéril, dátil a date figge, *eſtiércol*, dongue, *útil*: all which comming from the latine, retaine the Latine accent: to which adde *máſtel*, or *máſtil* a maſt of a ſhippe, & except *treból*, trifolie, or three leafed graſſe, & *Peſtilencial*.

N as *coraçón* the heart. Except theſe comming from the Latine, *cármen, crímen, ymágen, márgen, orígen, vírgen, exámen, volúmen, betúmen, eſtéuan*, Steuen: which in the plurall alſo ſay, *órdenes* not *ordénes*, which is from the verbe *ordenár*, to which adde *lóuen* a young man, and except *Cameleón* a Camelion.

The Conſonants in which words doe end are commonly theſe.

R. as all Infinitiues *amár, dezír*. Nownes alſo as *amór, paſtór*, except *mártir*. Item *ámbar* amber, *ánſar* a gooſe, *acíbar* the juyce of Aloes, *açúcar* ſugar, *açófar* braſſe, *alcáçar* a fortreſſe, *nácar* the mother of Pearle, *tíbar* fine gold, *cáncer, carácter, lóor*, prayſe and proper names as *Gáſpar*.

X. as *carcáx* a quiuer.

Z. as *rapáz, ſagáz*. Except names of families, *nomi de caſate*, as *Miranda* calleth them, which always accent the firſt, as *Díaz* or *Díez*, i *hijo de Diego*, the ſonne of Iames. So *Alvárez*, ſonne of Aluaro. *Nuñez Pérez, Suárez, Gómez, Sánchez, Mártinez, Rodríguez, Bentez, Sáyaz, Láynez*.

S. as *Diós* God, *Anis Anciſeed*, except *adines* barbarie dogs, *adinas* the ſquincie.

The Accent of Nownes ending in a vowell.

A, which commóly accent the penultime, that is the laſt ſauing one, as *Alcauála* the Kinges Subſidie, *Locúra* fooliſhnes, *Cordúra* wiſedome. Some few accent the Antepenultima, as *Alcándara* a pertch for an Hawke, *Alcánta-*

ra a bridge, *alhóndiga*, a Marchants-ware-houſe *Dádiua* a gift, *Pérdida* loſſe, to diſtinguiſh it from *Perdída*, the fœm. of *perdido* loſt. *Laſtima* griefe, *Laſtima* he hurteth, *Plática* talke, as before was mentioned.

Nownes which end in a vowel do commonly end eyther in

2 ſo of which ſome accét the

1 Penultime, and they are eyther

1 Properly Spaniſh, as *Alcancía*, an earthen mony box, *Porfía* contention, *alegría* cheerefulnes.

2 Or deriued from the Greeke, as *Academía*, *Filoſofía*, *fantaſía*, *Policía*, except *Blaſphémia*.

2 Antepenultima, as thoſe which comming from the Latine, retayne the Latine accent, as *auſéncia*, *Clemência*, *doléncia*, *eſcória*, the droſſe of metal. *Efficácia*, *glória*, *rábia*, &c.

3 E which commonly haue their accent in the laſt ſyllable ſaue one, as *aceyte* oyle, *aféyte* womens painting, *Deleyte* delight, *Báyle* a daũce, *Fráyle* a Fryar.

4 I. which are onely two, *marauedí* a ſmal peece of Spaniſh coyne, *çaquicami*, the ſeeling of an houſe.

5 o Of which ſome end in

Co, which commonly accent the Antepenultima, as comming the moſt part from the Latine, as *Piſco*, *Flemático*, *Colérico*, *músico*, *Síndico*, a Iudge: *magnífico*: but the verbe *magnifico* I magnifie, accenteth the penultime, except the diminutiues in *co*. or in any other termination, as *bonico*, or *bonito* prety, *chiquito chiquitico*, *chiquillo*, prety little, *aſnico*, or *aſnillo*, a little Aſſe. So *moçuelo* a little

little boy, *neç eçuélo* a little foole.

Lo. which accent the Antepenult, as *tabérnáculo, báculo, oſtáculo.*

Mo. accent the antepenult: and are for the moſt part Superlatiues, as *boniſsimo*, &c.

No, is penacute, as *moréno* blackiſh. Except *Cárdeno* blacke and blew.

Ro. which for the moſt part accent the penultima, as *Romêro* a Pilgrime, *Harnêro* a ſieue, *Hornêro* one that ſetteth bread into the ouen, *Sacriſtáno.*

10 Of which words,

Some accent the penultima, as *albedrío* free-will, *deſafío* a challenge or defiance. *Haſtío*, a loathing, *Iudío* a Iew, *Nauío* a ſhippe *Poderío* power, *Rocío* the dewe, *Señorío* Lordeſhippe.

Some accent the Antepenultima, as *adúlterio, agrâuio* griefe, wrong, *Almário* an armorie, *aduerſário, Boticário* an Apothecarie, *Bário* a warde or ſtreete in a City, *Páteo* a ſquare Court, *Menoſprécio* contempt, *Contrário, précio, palácio*: to which adde *bígado*, the liuer, *júyzio* iudgement.

Accent of Verbs.

The Accent of Verbs is fully and exactly ſet downe in the Table ouer euery perſon, whether we referre the Reader.

For ſome particular Tenſes theſe rules are deliuered. *Miranda* fol. 376. and 403. giueth this good rule, that all irregular Aoriſts of Verbs in euery coniugation, accent the penultima, as *húue* I had, *húuo* he had. So *túue, púde, hízc, dixe, trúxe, púſe, víne.* But all regulars accent the laſt, as *amé* I loued, *amó* he loued: ſo *creý, creyó, pedí pediſte pidió perdí perdiſte perdió.*

The preterimperfect in all moodes is penacute in the

1 præterimperf.ct. ſingular, and third perſon plurall, and antepenacute in the firſt and ſecond plurall, as *amáua amáuas amáua*, plu. *amáuamos amauades amáuan*. So *amaſſe amáſſes amaſſe*, *amáſſemos amáſſedes*, *amáſſen*.

3 Future. The Future of the Indicatiue accenteth the laſt ſyllable in the 3. perſons ſingular, and 2. and 3. plurall, as *amaré amarás amará amarèmos amaréys amarán*. But the Future of the Subiunctiue accenteth the laſt ſauing one in the ſame perſons, as *amáre amáres amáre amáremos amáredes*, & *amárdes amáren*.

Accent of Aduerbs.

Aduerbs in *a* and *i* accent the laſt: as *acá* hither, *allá acullá* thither, *quiçá* peraduenture. *Aquí* heere, *ay allí* there. Aduerbs ending in a Conſonant, ſome accent the laſt, as *astraués* and *al reués*, *deſpués*, *jamás*. Some are penacute, as *ántes*, *debúces*, *agátas*, *lexos*, *enjónces*.

Of Nownes.

CHAP. V.

NOwnes doe not varie their caſes by finall terminations as in Latine, *muſa muſæ muſam*, &c. But by certaine Prefixes, and they are eyther Articles, or Particles.

1 Articles by which the names of things are vttered in the nominatiue caſes, and which ſerue to diſtinguiſh their genders, & they are eyther

Enunciatiues anſwering to our Article, *a*, or *an*, as *vn hombre* a man, *vna muger*, a woman, and in the plurall *vnos*, *vnas* as *Miranda* fol. So ſaith, *vnos hidalgos tomaron por la mano a vas mugères*, certaine gentlemen tooke certaine gentlewomen by the hand.

Demonſtratiues anſwering to our Article, *The*, as *el* for the maſculin, *el hombre* the man, *la* for the fœminine, as *la muger*, the woman, *lo* for the neuter. Plural. *Los*, *Las*.

Par-

2 Particles ſerue to form the oblique caſes, as *De* to the Genitiue caſe, *A* to the Datiue moſt properly; but yet it is the ſigne alſo very often of the accuſatiue caſe. Howbeit *Miranda* will not haue ſuch words to be of the accuſatiue caſe: but rather ſaith that they follow words which gouerne a Datiue caſe, as in the former example *Tomar por la mano a unas mugeres.*

Articles are declined by the helpe of the Particles, & Nownes both by Articles and Particles, as firſt of Articles.

Nom. *el.* the, neut. *lo.* it.	*Plural.*	*Los.*
Gen. *del.* of the, neut. *de. lo* of it.		*De Los.*
Dat. *al.* to the, neut. *a lo.* to it.		*A Los.*
Accuſat. *a el. al.* the, neut. *a lo.* it		*A Los.*
Vocat. *el.* the, neut. *lo.* it.		*Los.*
Abl. *Del.* frō the, neut. *de lo.* frō it.		*De Los.*

So likewiſe the Fœminine *La.* Genitiue. *de la.* Datiue, *a la*, &c. Plural. *las, de las, a las*, &c.

In like manner decline *vno* one, Gen. *de vno* of one, Dat. *a vno* to one, &c Plural. *vnos de vnos*, &c.

Fœminine *vna, de vna, a vna*, Plural. *vnas de vnas*, &c.

Nownes are thus declined with Articles and Particles.

Nom. *el maeſtro* the maſter.	*Plural.*	*Los maeſtros* the maſters.
Gen. *del maeſtro* of the maſter.		
Dat. *al maeſtro* to the maſter, or *para el maeſtro* for the maſter.		*De los maeſtros*, of the maſters, &c.
Accuſ. *al.* or *a el maeſtro* the maſter.		
Vocatiue like the nominatiue.		
Ablatiue *del maeſtro* from the maſter.		

So likewiſe the fœminine *la muger* the woman, *de la muger*, &c.

Particular

Partiular Rules for the vſe of the Articles.

1 Articles ſerue onely to Nownes appellatiues, or common names, as *el libro* the booke, *la cámara* the chamber. And not to proper names, nor yet to the name *Diés*, which is a proper name, becauſe God is onely one; vnleſſe ſome Epithete bee ioyned with it, as *el Dios todo poderoſo*, the God almighty; or that it be vſed by way of excellencie, as *El dios de Izrael*, the God of Iſrael, or for difference and diſtinctions ſake, as *el dios de los Gentiles*, the God of the heathen. Proper names and Pronownes are declined onely with Particles, as *Pedro, de Pedro, a Pedro*, &c. So *yo, de mi, a mi*, as hereafter in the Pronowne.

2 *El* is the proper Article to Nownes maſculins, whether they beginne with a vowell or a conſonant, as *el caualło* the horſe, *el ojo* the eye. Howbeit *Miranda* fol. 16. obſerueth that it is vſed before theſe words which are of the feminine gender, *el açáda* the ſpade, *el abèja*, the Bee, *el adárga* the target, *el agúja* the needle, *el água* the water, *el ála* the wing, *el áma* the nurſe, *el álma* the ſoule, *el apparència* the appearance, *el arca* the Arke, *el aſa* the handle, *el ayúda* the helpe: we may alſo ſay *la agua, la alma*: but it is to be pronounced as if there were but one *a* as *l'agua, l'alma*, as if there were an Apoſtrophus, though the Spaniards doe ſeldome or neuer write the Apoſtrophus, which the French vſually doe, and ſometimes the Italians alſo.

3 *Lo* anſwereth to our word *it*, and ſerueth to nownes Newters; ſuch as are adjectiues, when they are made Subſtantiues, as *lo gordo del venado* the fatte of veniſon, as alſo in theſe and the like ſpeeches, *ſiendo vero como lo es*; it being true as it is *Todo quanto dixéres lo creerá*, he will beleeue whatſoeuer you ſay.

4 *El* and *La* when they are Affixes in the end of verbs then

then is *el* turned into *le* or *lo*, as *Digale* tell him, *Vamos a viſitarle*, or *viſitarlo* let vs go to viſite him, *vamos a verla* let vs goe ſee her. So *les* for the plurall, as *contentarles* to content them. So is *le* alſo put before verbs as *le vino a la memoria* it came to his mind, *del alma le ſalió*, it came from his very ſoule.

5 When a queſtion is asked *Le*, is many times put after theſe two words *que* & *ſe*, as *Que ſe le da a el?* what care you for that? *Que ſe le quiere?* what is your pleaſure? *Fue ſele el moço?* Is your boy gone away? And this is not done for any neceſſity, for they may as well ſay, *Que ſe os da a vos?* But after a more ciuil & manerly kind of ſpeech, they ſpeake and ſay, *Que ſe le da a el?* What is that to you?

And here is to be noted that becauſe *vos* is held a baſe and abiect terme in Spaniſh, euen as *thou* in Engliſh; & *vueſſa merced* (which they pronounce alſo *vueſſa-ſted*, and ſignifieth *your worſhippe, your fauour, or gentlenes*) is thought too high a title of compellation, to bee giuen to men of all conditions; therefore they haue deuiſed this third manner of ſpeaking, as a middle between both; by putting *el* or *le* before the third perſon ſingular of verbs, as *Si el quiere hazer lo*, if you will doe it: for *Si vos quereys*: *Que le dixo?* for *que vos dixo?* what ſayde hee to you? This rule is deliuered by *Iohn Miranda*, fol. 18. by *Ceſar Oudin*, fol. 7. And we further obſerue out of *Iohn Huart* in his *Examen de los ingenios*, fol. 204. That the Spaniards are herein more obſeruant of due reſpect then the Italians, who apply the ſtile of *Signoria* to men of all ſorts, which the Spaniardes giue only to men of quality, and high place and eminency. Hither belong theſe and the like ſpeeches, as when they aske, *es eſte cuchillo el ſuyo?* is this your knife? in ſtead of ſaying, *vueſtro*. For they hold it good manners ſaith *Miranda*, fol. 103. though they ſpeake to an inferior, to ſay, *el* rather then *vos*, and *el ſuyo*, rather then *vueſtro*. But when equals ſpeake together, they rather ſay, *vueſſa merced*, then *el* & *cuchillo de vueſſa merced*, rather then *el ſuyo*.

Of the Number of Nownes.

The Plurall number is formed from the ſingular by adding *s*. as *Palabra* a word, *Palabras* words. But words that end in a Conſonant forme the plurall by adding *es*, *ciudad ciudades* a City. So doe alſo theſe wordes which end in a vowell, as *Rey* a King, *Leyes*, *ley* a law, *Leyes*. *Fé* faith, *fées*. *Buey* an oxe *Bueyes*.

Nownes in *x*. ſaith *Miranda*, fol. 48. make their plurall by *ges*, as *relax* a clocke, *reloges*, *carcax* a quiuer, *carcages*.

The Infinitiues alſo of verbs, when they are vſed for Nownes Subſtantiues they formea plurall number, as *el pla zér* pleaſure, *plazéres*. *el peſár* griefe, *peſáres*: *Miranda* fol. 47.

Genders of Nownes.

Adiectiues ending in *e* or *l*. are of the common of two Gender, as *hombre dócil*, *muger fácil*, *moço innocente*, *moça impudente*. Adiectiues in *o*. make the fœminine by changing *o* into *a*, as *bueno buena*.

Subſtantiues maſculins in

1 *Or* make their fœminine by adding *a*, as *Hablador* a talker, *Habladóra* a ſhe talker.

2 *O* make their fœminine by changing *o*. into *a*. as *Suégro* a father in Law, *Suegra* a mother in law.

To the maſculine gender belong all Nowns ending

1 *L*. as *Cardinal* a Cardinall, *Cardenál*, the print of a ſtripe in the fleſh. Except *la cárcel* the priſon, *la piél* the skinne, *la canal* the channel, *la equinocciall*, *La naual*, a battaile by ſea, *la biel* gall, *la ſal* ſalt.

2 *O*. as *el cardo* the thiſtle, except *la mano*, the hand.

3 *R*. as *el paſtor* the ſhepheard.

Fœminines are all words ending in

1 *A.* as *la manièca* butter. Except *poeta, profeta*, and others comming from the Latine.
2 *D.* as *majeſtad* maieſtie.
3 *ion.* as *Deliberacion.* But words ending in *on*, are for the moſt part maſculins, as *Eſtibón* a ſteele to ſtrike fire. *Almidón* ſtarch.

1 The names of trees are vſually of the maſculine gender, but the fruites are of the fœminine, as

El Perál the peare tree. *La pèra* the peare. But *el pèro* ſignifying a kind of ſower apple tree, and the fruit of it, is of the maſculine gender.

El ciruélo the plumme tree, *la ciruèla* the plumme.
El cèrezo the cherie tree, *la cerèza.*
El naranjo the orenge tree, *la naranja.*
El manzàno the apple tree, *la manzàna.*
El Camuèſo the pippin tree, *la camuèſa.*
El nogàl the walnut tree, *la nuez*, &c.

2 Contrariwiſe in theſe wordes the trees are of the fœminine gender, and the fruites of the maſculine, as

El higo the figge, *la higuèra* the figge tree.
El datil the date, *la pàlma* the date tree.
El razimo the cluſter of grapes, *la pàrra*, or *la vid*, the vine.

3 But in theſe both the trees and fruites are both maſculines, as

El membrillo the quince, and the quince tree.
El limon the lemmon, and the lemmon tree.
El aluèrcbigo, and *el aluarcòque* the Apricocke tree, and fruit.

Compariſons.

The Comparatiue is formed by *mas*, the Superlatiue by *muy*, or *el mas*, or by *iſſimo*, as *Hermoſo* fayre, *mas hermoſo* fairer: *muy hermoſo* very fayre, or *el Hermoſiſſimo*, or *el mas hermoſo*, the moſt fayre or fayreſt, and in theſe

ſuperlatiues they follow the latines as *humillimo, tenerrimo*, Except theſe which are irregular.

Bueno good, *mejor* better, *muy Bueno* or *boniſsimo* very good or beſt.

Malo ill, *peior* worſe, *muy malo*, or *el mas malo* the worſt.

Grande great, *mayor* bigger, *muy grande*, or *grandiſsimo* greateſt.

Chico little, *menor* leſſe, *muy chico* very little.

Mucho much, *mas* more, *muy mucho*, or *muchiſsimo* very much,

Poco little, *menos* leſſe, *muy poco*, or *poquiſsimo* verie little.

Derivatiues.

Of nowns Deriuatiues

1 Some are of Townes and Countries, as *el Arragonez*, a man of the kingdome of Aragon, *Andaluz*, a man of Andaluſia, *Vn Inglés*, *Eſcoſés*, *Francés*, an Engliſh, Scot, French, *monteſe*, an hils countriman, *Gallego*, a man of Gallicia.

2 Diminutiues ending in *ico, illo, ete, ito, itito, irrito*, and they doe eyther

1 Signifie a diminution of the quãtity or quality of a thing, as *bonito*, *benico*, or *bonillo*, prety little, *ropilla*, a little gowne, *aſnillo* a little Aſſe, *Cardenillo* ſomewhat blackiſh, from *Cárdeno*, *muchacheto* a little boy, *chiquito*, *chiquitito*, very little, *tamañirrito*, a little man of very low ſtature, *thus high as we ſay.*

2 Or elſe they bee words of dalliance, as *ven aca, Iuanico, Iaquillo, bevillo*, come hither little Iohn, little ſot, or foole.

3 Some ſignifie exceſſe, which for the moſt parr endin *udo*, or *azo*. as *papudo* one that hath a great throat, *barbúdo*, one that hath a great beard, *Rodillazo* a great blow with the knee,

jar-

jarrazo a great blow with a pot, *porrazo* a blow with a club.

4 Some ſignifie dignity, which end in *azgo*, or *adgo*, as *mayorazgo*, elderſhip or the dignity of the firſt borne, *Papadgo* the popedome, *Cardenaladgo* the Cardinalſhip, *Alferadgo* the place of an Alferez or Enſigne-bearer, *deanadgo*, a Deanrie.

Of Pronownes.

CHAP. VI.

Pronowns are either
- 1 primitiues,
  - 1 Demonſtratiues
    - *yo* I.
    - *Tu* thou.
    - *Se* himſelfe.
    - *Aquel*, or *el* he.
    - *Eſte* this man, or *eſtotro* or *aqueſtre*.
    - *Eſſe* that man, or *eſſotro*.
  - 2 Relatiues. *Que* who or which. *El qual* the which
  - 3 Interrogatiues. *Quien*, who, *Que*, what, *Qual* whether, or what a one. *Cuyo* whoſe.
- 2 Deriuatiues as are the Poſſeſſiues.
  - *Mi* or *Mio*, fœm. *mia* mine.
  - *Tu* or *tuyo*, fœm. *tuya* thine.
  - *Su* or *ſuyo*, fœm. *ſuya* his.
  - *nueſtro* fœm *nueſtra*, ours.
  - *vueſtro* fœm. *vueſtra* yours

Yo
- Nom. *yo* I.
- Cen. *de mi*, of me.
- Dat. *a mi*, to me.
- Acc. *me*, me.
- Abl. *de mi*, from me.

Plur.
- *Nojotros*, or *nos* wee fœm. *nojotras*.
- *De nojotros* of vs.
- *A nojotros* to vs; &c.

	Nom. *Tu* thou.		*Veſotros* or *vos* you
	Gen. *de ti*, of thee.		or yee, fœm. *voſo-*
tu	Dat. *a ti* to thee.	*Plur.*	*tras*, *de voſotros*, of
	Accuſat. *te* thee.		you &c.
	Ablat. *de ti* from thee.		

	Nominatiuo caret	The ſame caſes ſerue
	Ge. *de ſi*, of himſelf or herſelfe	alſo to the plurall nũ-
	Dat. *a ſi* to himſelfe.	ber, as *de ſi* of them-
Se	Accu. *ſe* himſelfe.	ſelues, *a ſi* to them-
	Ablat. *de ſi* from himſelfe.	ſelues, &c.

Note that *yo*, *tu*, *ſe*, *nos*, and *vos*. ſerue to both genders, as *yo* I, both for the man or the woman, &c.

Nom. *el* that man, fœm. *ella* that woman, Neut. *ello* that.

Gen. *Del* of him. fœm. *della* of her. Neut *De lo* of it, or of that.

In the Plurall it maketh *ellos*, wherby it differeth from the Article *el*, which maketh *los*.

EL *El* is a Pronowne when it is put without a ſubſtantiue, and anſwereth to our particle *Hee*, with a ſubſtantiue it anſwereth to our Article *the*, as *el hombre* the man.

Aquel. In like manner is declined *aquel*, *aquella*, *aquello*, plural. *aquellos*.

Eſte Nom. *eſte* this man, fœm. *eſta* this woman. Neut. *eſto* this thing.

Genit. *Deſte* of this man, &c.

Aqueſte. Eſſe. In like manner is declined *Aqueſte* this man, and *eſſe* that man, *eſſa* that woman, *eſſo* that thing, as *Quien ha hecho eſſo*, who hath done that?

Miſmo. Note that the word *miſmo* is ioyned to all the Primitiues, as *yo miſmo* I my ſelfe, *tu miſmo* thou thy ſelfe, *el miſmo* the ſame, *eſſe miſmo* the very ſelfe ſame man.

Quiera. As alſo the Particle *Quiera* is elegantly ioyned to theſe, *quien*, *qual*, *hue* or *qui*, and to the Particles *Como*, *Donde*

de, as *quienquiera* whoſoeuer, *qualquiera* what man ſoeuer, *quequiera* what thing ſoeuer, as *qualquiera que dize el contrario* whoſoeuer ſaith the contrary, *yo con quequiera me contento*, I content my ſelfe with whatſoeuer, *Se contenta con qualquiera coſa*, hee is content with any thing, *Como quiera* howſoeuer, *donde quiera* whereſoeuer, *ſi quiera* at the leaſt wiſe.

Que is a Relatiue when it is put after theſe pronownes *Aquel, el qual quiera*, or Nowns ſubſtantiues of what gender or number ſoeuer, as *aquel que*, or *el que* he that, *qualquiera que*, who ſoeuer he be that, *las mugeres que aman a Dios*, the women that loue God, *Di en el quinto maeſtro que fue vn baldéro, Lazarillo*, fol. 98. I light vpon my fift maiſter who was a ſeller of the Popes Bulls. Que.

Nom. *el qual*, the which, fœm. *la qual*, Neut. *lo qual*, &c Plural. *los quales las quales*. El qual.

Miranda expreſſeth the Latine Relatiue *qui qua quod*, in Spaniſh thus,

Nom. *quien* qui, fœm *que* quæ, Neut *qual* quod. Quien.
Gen. *de quien*, fœm. *de que*, Neut. *de qual*.

Quien and *cuyo* are alſo Relatiues or Indefinites, as *de ti a quien ninguna coſa es eſcondida*, God from whome nothing is hid, *Hombre en quien Dios ſe ha ſeñalado*, A man in whome God hath ſhewed himſelfe by ſome remarkable token, *Lazarillo, ſenga cuyo es, y yo ſe lo daré*, Let him come whoſe it is, and I will giue it him.

The Poſſeſſiue *mio* mine is thus declined, maſc. *mio*, fœm. *mia* Neut. *el mio*, plural. *mios*, fœm. *mias*. In like manner are declined *tuyo, ſuyo, nueſtro, vueſtro*. Mio.

Note that theſe Poſſeſſiues *mi, tu, ſu*, and in the plurall *mis, tus ſus*, are alwayes put before their ſubſtantiues, as *mi cuchillo* my knife, *tu capa* thy cloake, *ſu caualllo* his horſe, *mis libros* my bookes, &c. But *myo, tuyo, ſuyo*, are put after the ſubſtantiue, as *eſta caſa es mia*, this houſe is mine; or abſolutely without a ſubſtantiue, when they anſwere to the Interrogatiue *cuyo*, as *cuyo es eſte libro?* whoſe

whoſe booke is this? We anſwere, *el mio, tuyo, ſuyo*, not *mi, ſu, ſu. Cuya es eſſa caſa?* whoſe houſe is that? *la ſuya, his.* They haue alſo a Genitiue caſe elegantly ioyned with them, which ſeemeth to be by a meere redundancy as *ſu madre de Sulla Rufo*, Rufus his mother. In Saluſt fol. 21. *a ſu modo del* after his owne faſhion, *Los frayles van ſe a ſu conuento dellos*, The Fryars goe to their owne Couent.

Of Verbs.

CHAP. VII.

Verbs in the Spaniſh tong, are either

1. *Perſonals which are diſtinguiſhed by perſons*, yo, tu, aquel, *for the ſingular*, nos, vos, aquellos, *in the plurall, and theſe are either*
   - 1 Actiues, whoſe tenſes are formed by the Auxiliar verbe *Auer* to haue.
   - 2 Paſſiues, whoſe tenſes are formed by the other auxiliar verbe, *Ser* to bee, and the Participles of Verbs,

2. *Impersonals, which onely haue one perſon in euery tenſe, and they are either*,
   - 1 Actiues as *llueue*, it rayneth.
   - 2 Paſſiues, by putting *ſe* before the third perſons ſingular of Verbes, as *ſe dize*, it is ſayde, or men ſay.

The maner of coniugating the auxiliar verbes together with the ſeuerall coniugations of other verbes are ſet downe in the Table following. Of auxiliar verbs this further

	The two Auxiliar Verbs.		The 1. Conjugation of verbs.	The 2. Conjugation of Verbes.	The 3. Conjugation of Verbs.
	Auer, to haue, for which Tenga is often vsed.	*Ser, to be, for much Esta is also vsed.*	*Amar, to loue, temar, to take, comprar to buy, Lastimar to grieue.*	*Comer, to eate, Beuer to drinke.*	*Viuir, to liue, subir to ascend, to mount or goe vp, fumir to smoke.*
The Present Tense.	Yo he *I haue.* Tu has *or* as *thou hast.* Aquel ha, *or* hath. Nos otros hemos *or* hauemos *we haue* Vos otros auéis, *or* hé is, *ye haue.* Aquellos han *they haue.*	Yo soy *I am.* Tu eres *thou art.* Aquel es *he is.* Nos otros somos *or* hemos *we are.* Vos otros soys *or* sois, *ye be.* Aquellos son, *they are be.*	Yo tomo *I take, or I do take, or am taking.* Tu tómas *thou takest,* (Latino) Aquel tóma *he taketh.* Nos tomámos *we take,* &c. Vos tomáys *ye take.* Aquellos tóman.	Yo Cómo *I eate.* Tu Cómes *thou eatest.* Aquel Cóme *he eateth.* Nos Comémos *we eate,* Vos Coméys *ye eate.* Aquellos Cómen *they eate.*	Yo subo *I ascend or goe vp.* Tu subes *thou ascendest,* &c. Aquel sube. Nos subimos. Vos subeys *or* subis. Aquellos suben.
The Preter-imperfect Tense.	Yo auia *I had.* Tu auias *thou hadst.* Aquel auia *he had.* Nos auiamos *we had.* Vos auiades *ye had.* Aquellos auian *they had.*	Yo era *I was.* Tu eras *thou wast.* Aquel éra *he was.* Nos éramos *we were.* Vos érades *ye were.* Aquellos éran *they were.*	Yo tomáua *I did take* Tu tomáuas *thou didest take,* &c. Aquel tomáua. Nos tomáuamos Vos tomáuades Aquellos tomáuan.	Yo comía *I did eate.* Tu comías *thou didest eate.* Aquel comía *he did eate.* Nos comíamos *we did eate.* Vos comiades *ye did eate,* Aquellos comían *they did eate.*	Yo subía *I did ascend,* &c. Tu subías. Aquel subia. Nos subiamos. Vos subiades. Aquellos subian.
The Aorist.	Yo huue *or* vbe *I had.* Tu vuiste *thou hadst.* Aquel vuo, *or* óuo *he had.* Nos uuimos *we had.* Vos uuistes *ye had.* Aquellos uuiéron *or* uuieron *they had.*	Yo fuy *I was.* Tu fuyste *or* fuiste *thou wast,* Aquel fué *or* fuy *he was.* Nos fuymos *or* fuimos *we were.* Vos fuystes *or* fuistes *ye were.* Aquellos fuéron *or* fueron *they were.*	Yo tomé *I took.* Tu tomáste *thou tookest,* &c. Aquel tomó. Nos tomámos. Vos tomastes. Aquellos tomáron.	Yo comí *I eate.* Tu comiste *thou eatest.* Aquel comió *he eate.* Nos comimos *we eate.* Vos comistes *ye eate.* Aquellos comiéron *they eate.*	Yo subí *I ascended.* Tu subiste, *thou ascendedst,* &c. Aquel subió. Nos subimos. Vos subistes. Aquellos subiéron.
The preter-perfect tense	Yo he auido *I haue had.* Tu has auido *thou hast had.* Aquel ha auido *he hath had.* Nos hemos auido *we haue had.* Vos auéys auido *ye haue had.* Aquellos han auido *they haue had*	Yo he sido *I haue been,* Tu has sido *thou hast been,* &c. by ioyning the Participle sido to the seuerall persons of the present tense of the other verbe Auer which is before set, to be done in euery Conjugation.	Yo he tomádo *I haue taken.* Tu has tomádo *thou hast taken* &c. by ioyning the Participle tomádo to the persons of the present tense of Auer.	Yo he comido *I haue eaten.* Tu has comido *thou hast eaten,* &c.	Yo he subido *I haue ascended,* &c. Tu has subido, &c.
The Preter-pluperfect Tense.	Yo auia auido, *I had had.* Tu auias auido *thou hadst had,* by ioyning the Participle auido to the preterimperfect tense of the verbe Auer.	Yo auia sido *I had been.* Tu auias sido *thou hadst been.* By ioyning sido to the persons of the preterimperfect tenses.	Yo auia tomádo *I had taken* Tu auias tomádo, &c. by ioyning tomádo to the preterimperfect of Auer.	Yo auia comido *I had eaten.* Tu auias comido *thou hadst eaten,* &c.	Yo auia subido *I had ascended,* &c. Tu auias subido, &c.
The Future Tense.	Yo auré *I shall or will haue.* Tu auràs *thou shalt or wilt haue.* Aquel aurá *he shall or will haue.* Nos auremos *we shall or will haue.* Vos auréys *ye shall haue.* Aquellos auran, *they shall or will haue.*	Yo seré *I shall or will be.* Tu serás *thou shalt or wilt be.* Aquel será, *he shall or will be.* Nos seremos *we shall or will be.* Vos seréys, *ye shall or will be.* Aquellos serán, *they shall or will be.*	Yo tomaré *I shall or will take.* Tu tomarás, *thou shalt take,* &c. Aquel tomará. Nos tomaremos, Vos tomaréys. Aquellos tomarán.	Yo comeré *I shall or will eate.* Tu comerás, *thou shalt eate.* Aquel comerá *he will eate.* Nos comeremos *we shall eate.* Vos comeréys *ye shall eate.* Aquellos comerán *they shall or will eate.*	Yo subiré *I shall or will ascend,* &c. Tu subirás. Aquel subirá. Nos subiremos. Vos subiréys. Aquellos subirán.
The Imperatiue mode.	Haya tu *haue thou, for which* Ten tu *hold thou,* Aya *or* tenga aquel *let him haue,* Ayamos *or* tengamos *let vs haue,* Aued *haue ye,* Ayan aquellos *let them haue.*	Se tu *be thou,* Sea *let him be,* Seámos *let vs be,* Séd *be ye,* Sean *let them be.*	Toma tu *take thou,* Tome aquel *let him take,* Tomemos *let vs take,* Tomád *take ye,* Tomen *let them take.*	Come tu *eate thou,* Cóma aquel *let him eate,* Comámos *let vs eate,* Comed, *eate ye,* Cóman, *let them eate.*	Sube tu, *ascend thou, or get thee vp,* Suba aquel, *let him get vp,* Subamos *ascend we, or let vs get vp,* Subid *Get ye vp* Suban *let them ascend.*
Present Preter Deus Spray God,	Yo aya *that I haue, or may haue.* Tu ayas *thou haue,* &c. Aquel aya. Nos otros ayamos Vos otros ayays, Aquellos ayan.	Yo sea *that I be or may be.* Tu seas *thou be,* &c. Aquel sea. Nos otros seamos. Vos otros seays. Aquellos sean	Yo tome *that I take or may take.* Tu tomes *thou take,* &c. Aquel tome, *that he take,* &c. Nos otros tomemos. Vos otros tomeys. Aquellos tomen.	Yo Coma *that I eate or may eate.* Tu Comas, *thou eate* &c. Aquel Coma. Nos otros comamos. Vos otros comays. Aquellos coman.	Yo suba *that I ascend or may ascend.* Tu subas, *thou mayst ascend,* &c. Aquel suba, Nos otros subamos. Vos otros subays. Aquellos suban.
The first Imperfect Tense, Vtinam, *or* Vtinam Deus *would God*	Yo uuiera, *or* uuiese, *I would haue, or could haue, or should haue,* &c. aquel uuiera. Nos otros uuiéramos. Vos otros uuierades. Aquellos uuieran.	Yo fuera *or* fuese *I were or could be.* Tu fuéras, &c. Aquel fuera. Nos otros fuéramos. Vos otros fuerades. Aquellos fueran.	Yo tomára, *or* tomáse *I did take, or could take* Tu tomáras *thou tookest, or couldst take* aquel tomára. Nos otros tomáramos. Vos otros tomárades. Aquellos tomáran.	Yo Comiéra, *or* comiése *I did eat, or could eat* Tu Comiéras aquel comiéra. Nos otros comiéramos. Vos otros comiérades. aquellos comiéran.	Yo subiéra *I did ascend, or could ascend* Tu subiéras, *ascend,* &c. aquel subiéra. Nos otros subiéramos. Vos otros subierades. aquellos subiéran.
The second Imperfect *Plegesse a dios* Vtinam, *or* Vtinam Deus	Yo uuiesse, *or I might or should haue,* Tu uuiesses. aquel uuiesse. Nos otros uuiéssemos. Vos otros uuiessedes. aquellos uuiessen.	Yo fuesse *or I might or should be,* Tu fuésses. aquel fuesse. Nos otros fuéssemos. Vos otros fuessedes. aquellos fuessen.	Yo tomásse, *or I might take,* Tu tomásses. aquel tomásse. Nos otros tomássemos. Vos otros tomassedes. aquellos tomássen.	Yo comiésse, *or I might or should eate* Tu comiésses aquel comiésse. Nos otros comiéssemos. Vos otros comiessedes. aquellos comiéssen.	Yo subiésse *or I might or should ascend* Tu subiésses. aquel subiésse. Nos otros subiéssemos. Vos otros subiessedes. aquellos subiéssen.
The third imperfect doth rather belong to the potentiall & subiunctiue mode,	Yo auria, *I would or should haue.* Tu aurias. aquel auria. Nos otros auriamos. Vos otros auriades. aquellos aurian.	Yo seria, *I would or should be,* Tu serias. aquel seria. Nos otros seriamos. Vos otros seriades. aquellos serian.	Yo tomaria, *I would or should take.* Tu tomarias. aquel tomaria. Nos otros tomariamos Vos otros tomariades. aquellos tomarian.	Yo Comeria *I would or should eate,* Tu comerias. aquel comeria. Nos otros comeriamos. Vos otros comeriades. aquellos comerian.	Yo subiria *I would or should ascend.* Tu subirias. aquel subiria. Nos otros subiriamos. Vos otros subiriades. aquellos subirian.
Quanto quo God grant.	Yo aya auido, *I haue had* &c. by ioyning the Participle to the present tense of the same verbe.	Yo aya sido, *I may God I haue been,* &c.	Yo aya tomádo, *God grant I haue taken.*	Yo aya comido, *I may God I haue eaten.*	Yo aya subido, *God grant I haue ascended.*
Preterfect doo wolde to God	Yo uuiesse auido, *I had had,* &c.	Yo uuiesse sido, *I would I had been.*	Yo uuiesse tomádo *I would I had taken.*	Yo uuiesse comido, *I would I had eaten.*	Yo uuiesse subido, *I would I had ascended.*
This Future doth properly belong to the Subiunctiue mode as Quando.	Yo uuiére, *when I shall haue,* &c. Tu uuiéres. aquel uuiére. Nos uuiéremos. Vos uuiéredes, *and uuiéredes.* Aquellos uuieren.	Yo fuére *when I shall be.* Tu fuéres. aquel fuere. Nos otros fuéremos. Vos otros fuéredes, *and fuéredes.* Aquellos fueren.	Yo Tomáre *when I shall take.* Tu tomáres. aquel tomáre. Nos otros tomáremos. Vos otros tomáredes. Aquellos tomáren.	Yo comiére *when I shall eate.* Tu comiéres. aquel comiére. Nos otros comiéremos. Vos otros comiéredes *and* comiérdes aquellos comiéren.	Yo subiére *when I shall ascend.* Tu subiéres. aquel subiére. Nos otros subiéremos. Vos otros subiéredes *and* subiérdes. Aquellos subiéren.
Preterit.	Auer auido *to haue had.*	Ser sido *to haue been.*	Tomár *to take.*	Comér *to eate.*	Subir *to ascend.*
Preticipe.	Auer auido *to haue had.*	Auer sido *to haue been.*	Auer tomádo *to haue taken.*	Auer comido *to haue eaten.*	Auer subido *to haue gone vp.*
Future.	Ser para auer *to haue hereafter.*	Ayu de ser *to be hereafter.*	Auer de tomár *to take hereafter.*	Auer de comér *to eate hereafter.*	Ser para subir *to be ready to ascend or goe vp.*
Gerund.	Auiendo auido.	Siendo sido.	Tomándo tomádo.	Comiendo comido.	Subiendo *ascending.*
Participle.	Auido *had.*	Sido, *been.*	Tomádo *taken.*	Comido *eaten.*	Subido *ascended.*

The Indicatiue Mode.

*The Optatiue Mode, which is also Subiunctiue, from the Moode Potentiall, which signifieth Would, Could, Should, May, Might, Were, Were, Were

is further to be noted, that the Verbe *Tener* is vſually put for *auer*, as *yo no tengo nada*, I haue nothing, *yo tengo dicho arriba* I haue before ſaide: So is *eſtar* put for *Ser*, but with this difference ſaith *Miranda*, fol 140. that *ſer* to be, determineth the Eſſence and ſubſiſtence of a thing, from whence it is called by the Grammarians a verbe ſubſtantiue, as *Socrates es vn hombre*, Socrates is a man; or elſe the quality, as *Vulcano era coxo*, Vulcan was lame. Whereas *eſtar* doth properly determine a thing to bee locally in ſome place, as *yo eſtoy en caſa* I am at home. *Eſtuue eſtonces en Roma*, I was then in Rome, *mi amo eſtá en laplaça*, my Maſter is vpon the market place.

Of the Tenſes.

They haue the ſame Tenſes that the Latines haue, the Preſent Tenſe whoſe ſigne is *Doe*. The Preterimperfect, whoſe ſigne is *Did*, the Preterperfect whoſe ſigne is *Haue*, The Pluſquamperfect, whoſe ſigne is *Had*, the Future whoſe ſigne *is ſhall* or *will*.

They haue two Preterperfect tenſes; one ſaith *Bartholomeus Granius* which aunſwereth to the Greeke Aoriſt, becauſe it ſignifieth a thing done and paſt, without determining the time when, as *yo ame*, I loued a while agoe, *yo anduue* I went, *yo vine* I came: The other ſignifieth a thing lately paſt with determination of the time, as *yo he comido oy venado*, I haue eaten veniſon to day.

Some Verbs there be which are defectiue, becauſe they haue not all the Tenſes ſpringing from their owne roote or theame, but ſupply them by borrowing them from other verbs, or by circumlocution, as *Soleo* in Spaniſh, *yo ſuelo, tu ſueles, aquel ſuele*, plur. *nos ſolemos, vos ſoleys, aquellos ſuelen*. Imperfect. *yo ſolia, tu ſolias*. The preterperfect, and the other Tenſes, it borroweth from *accoſtumbrár*, *yo he accoſtumbrádo*, &c. And by this circumlocution they render diuers Latine verbs, as doe alſo the French, as *malo mauis*, in French *j'aime mieulx*.

In Spaniſh *yo quiero mas*, *Valeo*, in French, *je me porte bien*, Spaniſh, *yo me hallo bien diſpueſto*, Non curo, in French, *il ne m'en chault*, Spaniſh, *No ſe me da nada*, Non curas, *no ſe te da nada*, Non curat, *no ſe le da nada*.

Perfect verbs are they which conſtantly retaine the Characteriſticall or Figuratiue letters of their theames: that is, the penultime vowell, or the laſt conſonant that goeth before the finall termination of their Infinitiues, as of *Laſtimár*, preſ. *yo Laſtimo* aoriſt, *yo Laſtimé*, &c. which formatiue letters the Imperfect verbs (which ſhall be ſet downe according to their ſeuerall coniugations) doe often vary, as *Dezir* to ſay, præſ. *yo digo*. Imperfect, *yo dezia*, Aoriſt, *yo dixe*. Fut. *yo dire*, *Colgar* to hang, Præſ. *yo cuelgo*.

The forming of Tenſes.

For the forming of the Tenſes, you muſt firſt finde out the three Tenſes from which the reſt are formed; to wit, the Præſent, the Aoriſt, and the Future of the Indicatiue moode, which when they bee irregular they ſhall be ſet downe in their places among the Anomolaes of each Coniugation: but regularly they are thus formed; The Preſent Tenſe in euery Coniugation is made by changing *ar er ir* into *o*, as of *amar amo*, *eſtar eſtoy*, *oyr oyo* & *oygo*.

1 Preſent.

2 Imperfect.

From whoſe firſt perſon plurall is formed the Imperfect by changing *mos* into *va* in the firſt coniugation, and in the two other conjugations by changing *emos* and *imos* into *ia*, as *Leemos*, *leyá*, *pedimos*, *pedia*.

Aoriſt.

The Aoriſt in the firſt conjugation is formed from the firſt perſon of the preſent by changing *o* into *é*, as from *amo*, *amé*. In the other conjugations from the firſt perſon of the Imperfect Tenſe, by taking away *a*, as of *leya*, *pedia*, Aoriſt *Ley*, *pedí*, and from the Aoriſt come the firſt and ſecond Imperfectes of the Optatiue, and the future of the Subjunctiue, as of *pude* the Aoriſt, commeth *pudieſſe*, *pudiera*, and *pudiere*, Of the Aoriſt, *quiſe*, *quiſieſſe*, *quiſiéra*, *quiſiére*. So in the firſt conjugation

tion from *Laſtimè*, by changing *e* into *a*, *Laſtimaſſe*, *Laſtimara*, *Laſtimare*.

The future of the firſt conjugation is made from the 3. ſingular of the preſent, by adding *re*, as of *Laſtima*, *Laſtimarè*: In the other two by adding *re* to the Infinitiues, as of *Creer*, *creerè*, *pedir pedirè*, and from this future commeth, the third imperfect of the Optatiue, as of *pedirè*, *pediria*, of *podrè podriá*. Future.

From the third perſon ſingular of the præſent of the Indicatiue cometh the Imperatiue, & the preſent of the Optatiue, as *Laſtima*, Imperat. *Laſtima*, Optat. *Laſtime*, of *Cree*, Imperat. *cree*, Optat. *creá*, of *Duerme*, Imperat. *duerme*, *Optat. duerma*.

Of the Paragoge that happeth to the future tenſe, as *Laſtimar lobe* for *laſtimarè*, &c. Of the Metatheſis and Apocope of the Imperatiue moode, as *Caſtigaldo* for *caſtigadlo*, *vamonos* for *vamos nos*, *apartaos* for *apartados*. As alſo of the Antiſtœchon of the Infinitiue moode, as *Dezille* for *dezirle*: we haue before ſpoken in the third Chapter, whither we remit the Reader to auoide tedioufneſſe, though it were not vnfit to bee introduced in this place.

Note her *Mirandas* general rule, that thoſe verbs which change the formatiue letter of their Theame, they doe it onely in the three perſons ſingular, and the third plurall of the preſent tenſe of the Indicatiue, Imperatiue and Optatiue: for in all other perſons and tenſes they reſume the Primitiue Character of their Verbes, as, *Derrocar* to throw downe, Indicat. præſens, *yo derrueco tu derrueca, aquel derrueca, nos derrocámos, vos derrocays, aquellos derruecan*, Imperat. *derrueca tu, derrueque aquel, derroquemos nos, derrocad voſotros, derruequen, aquellos*, Optat. Præſ. *Oxalaque, yo derruéque, derrueques, derrueque, derroquemos, derroqueys, derrueques*. And this doth hold in all verbs, as of *Poder yo puedo, puedes, puede, podemos, podeys, pueden*, &c.

The word *Oxalá* God graunt, which ſerueth to form

the Optatiue moode, is a Mooriſh word, ſaith *Miranda* fol. 137. anſwering to the Italian *Magari*, or *Dio voleſſe*. To which moode alſo ſerue theſe Adnerbes of wiſhing, *Plega a Dios*, *Pluzieſſe a Dios*, I would to God.

The Subiunctiue is formed by putting theſe wordes to the Tenſes of the Optatiue, *Aun que* albeit, *Dado que*, or *Preſto que*, ſeeing that, *Como quiera que*, howſoeuer that, as *aunque yo laſtime*, although I doe hurt, *Dadoque Laſtimara*, albeit I ſhould hurt: *Caſar Oudin*, fol. 42.

Note that all Verbs Newters forme their tenſes by putting *me*, *te*, *ſe*, before them, whether they be verbes of geſture, as of mouing, going, reſting, &c, as *yrſe* to goe his way, *aſſentarſe* to ſit downe, *quedarſe* to reſt: or verbs ſignifying paſsion, as *quexarſe* to complaine, *entriſtecerſe* to waxe ſorry, *dolerſe* to grieue, *arrepentirſe* to repent, *morirſe* to die, *accordarſe* to remember, and they are thus formed, *yo me burlo* I ieſt, *tu te burlas*, *aquel ſe burla*, *noſotros nos burlamos*, *voſotros os burlays*, *aquellos ſe burlan*. So forme *yo ardo*, or *yo me ardo* I burne, *yo me voy*, I goe, *yo me callo* I hold my peace, *yo me arrepiento* I repent me.

Of Verbs Paſsiues.

CHAP. VIII.

THe auxillar Verbe *Ser* is the Formatiue of all verbs Paſsiues, by putting the Participle of any verbe to the Perſons and Tenſes of the Verbe *Ser*, as *yo ſoy amado*, and for the fœminine *yo ſoy amada* I am loued, *tu eres amado* thou art loued, *aquel es amado*, he is loued, *nos ſomos amados*, and fœm. *amadas*, wee are loued &c. So likewiſe in the Imperfect, *yo era amado*, I was loued, &c. plural. *nos éramos amados* we were loued, and fœm. *nos éramos amadas*.

How-

Howbeit here is to be noted that in forming the preterperfect Tenſes by the participle *Sido*, the word *Sido* doth neuer vary his Gender nor number for any ſubſtantiue that is ioyned with it, as *el hombre ha ſido*, the mã hath beene, *la muger ha ſido*, *los hombres*, *y las hembras*, *han ſido*: which is contrary to the Italian: for they ſay, *Io ſono ſtato*, and for the fœm. *Io ſono ſtata*, and for the plural, *gli huomini ſono ſtati*. The like rule hee giueth fol. 214. of the verbe *auer*, that the participles ioyned with it to forme the preter tenſes, doe neuer varie gender nor number, as *yo he amado*, *la muger ha amado*, *los hombres han amado*.

But if *ſido* be interpoſed, then the other participle varieth according to the gender and number of the ſubſtantiue, as *el hombre ha ſido amado*, *la muger ha ſido amada*, plur. *los hombres han ſido amados*. As likewiſe in Italian they ſay, *gli huomini hanno amato*. But if *ſtato* be interpoſed, then both doe vary, as *gli huomini ſono ſtati amati*.

Se being put before the third perſons both ſingular and plurall, maketh them Paſſiues, as *ſe caſò moço*, he was maried when he was a boy, *las puertas ſe cierran* the gates are ready to be ſhut. *No ſe puede hazer*, it cannot be done.

Of Verbs Impersonals.

CHAP. IX.

Impersonals

Cúmple / *Menester es*, { It is needefull, or it behoueth, as *me cumple yr*, It is requiſite that I goe, *menester es que yo vaya*, it behoueth me to goe.

Importa, *No me importa nada*, it concerneth me neuer a whit.

Conuiene, as *a mi me conuiene*, it is fit for me

Parece, as *a mi me parece*, it ſeemeth to me.
Pertenece, as *a ti te pertenéce*, it concerneth thee, or belongeth to thee, the ſame that *a ti te importa*.
Agrada Plaze, as *a mi me plaze*, or *a mi me agrada*, it pleaſeth me.

These Impersonals following are vſed without circumlocution.

Cueze Peſa. as *Peſame de tu mal*, or *a mi me cueze de tu mal*, it grieueth me, or I am ſorry for thy harm, as the French ſay, *il me cuit*, or *il me deult*, of *Cozer* to grieue.
Acaeſce Aconteſce, It hapneth or befalleth, *a los hombres acontece faltar*, it befalleth men to miſſe and to erre.
Abaſta it is ſufficient, as *no te abaſta aſsi?* is it not inough for thee?
Cale, it toucheth, or it is pertinent, as *no cale* it is ſuperfluous, it is not worth the while. This Impersonall I haue onely found vſed by the Tranſlator of Saluſt, as fol. 33. *Del miedo no cale hablar, de timore ſupernacaneũ eſt diſſerere*, where it ſignifieth as much as it is needles. Againe, fol. 32. *aque ſin tirdna eſte razonamiento? Si per hazernos enemigos non calia*, where to tended all this diſcourſe? if it were to make vs fall out, it was imployed in vaine.

The word *ay* is vſed Impersonally in the third persons ſingular, with nownes of all Genders, and Numbers. for *there is*, or *there are*, as *ci è* in Italian, or *Il y ha*, in French. For example, *Que ay de nueuo?* What newes? *que ay de comer?* what is there to eate? *no ay mugeres que guiſen de comer*, there are no women to dreſſe meate, *ay muchos hombres* there are many men. *Deſte ha de ſalir el Antichriſto*, the very Antichriſt is to come of this fellow. So the Spaniards ſpeake prouerbially of a vile, lewd naughty packe, of whome no good can be expected:

ated. It is thus declined. Præſ. *ay.* Imperfect, *auia*, Aoriſt *uue*, &c.

Impersonals are thus conjugated, Præſ. *cumple* it is requiſite, *cumplia*, Aoriſt *cumplio*, Præt. *ha cumplido*, fut. *cumplirá.*

Meneſter es, Imperf. *era meneſtér*, Aoriſt, *fue meneſter* Præt. *ha ſido meneſter*, Fut. *aura meneſter.*

Llueue, it raineth, Imperf. *llouia*, Aoriſt, *llouio.* Præt. *ha llouido*, Fut *llouerá.*

Plaze, Imperf. *Plazia*, Aoriſt, *Plúgo.* Præter. *ha plazido*, Fut. *Plazerá*, Optat. *Plega.* Imperf. *Plugiera, e plugieſſe.*

Adde theſe that follow which are likewiſe without circumlocution.

Nieua, it ſnoweth, from *Neuar* to ſnow. Imperfect. *Neuáua*, Aoriſt. *neuó.* Præt. *ha neuado.* Fut. *neuera.*

Truéna it thundereth, from *tronar*, Imperf. *tronaua*, &c.

Relampaguéa it lightneth, Imperf. *relampagueáua*, Aoriſt. *relampagueó*, from *relampaguear*, to flaſh with lightning.

Yéla it freeſeth, Imperf. *yelaua*, Aoriſt, *yeló*, from *yelar* to freeze.

Granıza it haileth, Imperf. *Granizáua*, &c. from *granizar.*

Deſyéla it thaweth, as before in *yéla.*

Seréna it waxeth cleare, of *Serenar.*

Eſcuréce it waxeth darke, Imperf. *Eſcurecia* Aoriſt. *Eſcureció.* Fut. *Eſcurecerá.*

Amanéce it waxeth day. } like *Eſcuréce.*
Anochéce it waxeth night. }

Theſe are made by circū-

Lindo, buen tiempo, it waxeth faire weather.

Súzio it is fowle weather.

Ayre, it is windie.

Lodo it maketh dirt, or *haze lodóſo* it is dirty.

Frio, it is cold.

Calma or *bonáça*, it is calme, they ſay alſo,

Ya

locutiõ of the word *Haze*, it maketh as { *Va' abonarſe el tiempo*, it is about to breake vp, it beginneth to be faire. *Niebla* it is miſty. *Reſbaladéro* it is ſlippery, from *reſbalár* to ſlide.

And theſe are coniugated by varying of *Hazer*, as Præſ. *Haze frio* it is colde, Imperfect. *hazia frio*, Aoriſt, *hizo frio*, it was cold. Fut. *hará frio* it will be cold.

The Impersonals paſſiue are formed by putting *ſe* before the third perſons ſingular of Verbs, as *ſe dize* it is ſaid. Imperf. *ſe dezia*, Aoriſt, *ſe dixo*, &c. and ſometimes *ſe* is put after the verbe as *ſe leè*, or *leeſe* they read. So in the Future *ſe leera* or *leerſe ha* So *Comerſe ha*, *beuérſe ha*, which is a more elegant kind of ſpeaking with *Miranda*, fol. 175. then to ſay *comera ſe*, *beuerase*. *Que ſe haze?* what are they doing, *aparejase a comer*, they are making dinner ready.

The Anomala and irregular Verbs of each Coniugation.

CHAP. X.

Of the firſt Coniugation.

THe firſt generall rule is, that Verbs in *car* and *gar* do forme their Aoriſts, by changing *car* into *qué*, and *gar* into *gué*, and the reaſon is, becauſe they cannot otherwiſe expreſſe and repreſent the proper ſound of their Theames, which is neceſſarily to be retayned; for if I ſhould regularly forme the Aoriſt of *cargar* by changing only *o* of the præſent tenſe *Cargo* into *é*, in the aoriſt *cargé*, who ſeeth not that the Primitiue ſound is loſt? for it is to be pronounced, as if it were written *carjé*, whereas by interpoſing *u*, and ſaying *Cargué*, the ſound

is

is retayned. So *acercar* to come neare, Aoriſt *yo acérque*: but words in *çar* make the Aoriſt in *ce*, as *tropeçár* to ſtũble *yo trope*, *é*, *allegar* to come neare, *yo allegué*, *bolcar* to tumble down *yo bolqué*. Secondly, ſome verbes of this Conjugation doe change the penultime vowell *e* of the Infinitiue into *ie* in the Preſent tenſe, which are theſe following, according to *Alirandas* obſeruation. 2 E into ie.

Aſſerrar to cut with a ſaw, *yo aſſierro*, Aoriſt, *yo aſſerré*.
Aſſentar & ſentar to ſit or ſet downe. *yo aſſiento*, Aoriſt, *yo aſſenté*, &c.
Cegar to make blind, *yo ciego*.
Cerrar to locke, *yo cierro*.
Conſernar to keepe *yo Conſierno*.
Denegar to deny, *yo deniego*.
Deſnegar to recant, *yo deſniego*.
Deſterrar to baniſh, *yo Deſtierro*.
Empegar to pitch, *yo empiego*.
Encenegar to bedirt, *yo Encienego*.
Enterrar to bury, *yo Entierro*.
Enteſar to bend, *yo Entieſo*.
Fregar to rubbe, *yo Friego*.
Gouernar to gouerne *yo Gouierno*.
Mercar to buy, *yo mierco*, Aoriſt *yo merque*.
Negar to deny, *yo niego*, Aor. *yo negue*.
Plegar to fold *yo pliego*.
Penſar to thinke, *yo Pienſo*, Aoriſt, *yo penſe*.
Regar to water, *yo riego*.
Segar to cut, *yo ſiego*.
Temblar to tremble, *yo tiemblo*.
Tentar to aſſay, *yo tiento*.
Tropeçar to ſtumble, *yo tropieco*.

Thirdly, there be other verbs that change the penultime *o* of the Infinitiue into *ue* in the Preſent, which are reckoned by the Grammarians to bee theſe following. 3 O into ue.

Agorar to ſouthſay, *yo agüero*, aoriſt *yo agore*.
Approuar to approue, *yo apruebo*. aoriſt, *yo approue*.
Atronar to thunder *yo atrueno*, aor. *yo atrone*.

Bolcar to tumble downe, *yo buelco.*
Bolar to flie, *yo buelo*, aoriſt. *yo bole.*
Colgar to hang, *yo cuelgo*, aor. *yo colgé.*
Cocar to gape, or make mouthes, *yo cueco*, aor. *coque.*
Contar to reckon, *yo cuento*, aor. *yo conté.*
Chocar to but with the horne, *yo chueco.* Aoriſt *yo choque.*
Conſolar to comfort, *yo conſuelo*, aoriſt *yo conſolé.*
Deſſogar to coole, *yo deſſuego*, aoriſt *yo deſſegué.*
Deſſolar to flea or paunch, *yo deſſuelo*, aor *yo deſſolé.*
Degollar to behead, *yo deguello*, aor *yo degollé.*
Derrocar to throw downe, *yo derrueco*, aor. *yo derroqué.*
Holgar to reioyce, to be glad, *yo huelgo.* aoriſt *yo holgué.*
Hollar to tread or trample vnder foot, *yo huello*, Aoriſt *yo Hollé.*
Iugar to play, *yo Iuego*, aoriſt *yo Iugué.*
Regoldar to belch, *yo regueldo*, aoriſt *yo regoldé.*
Reſollar & reſolgar to breath, *yo reſuello el reſuelgo*, aoriſt, *yo reſollé, & reſolgué.*
Rogar to beſeech, *yo ruego*, aoriſt *yo rogué.*
Soltar to looſe, *yo ſuelto*, aoriſt *yo ſolté*, Præt. *yo he ſuelto.*
Sonar to ſound, *yo ſueno*, aoriſt. *yo ſoné.*
Soñar to dreame, *yo ſueño*, aoriſt *yo ſoñé.*
Trocar to exchange or barter, *yo trueco*, aoriſt *yo troqué.*

Dar. Præſ. *yo doy, tu das, aquel da, noſotros damos, voſotros dayz, aquellos dan.* Imperf. *yo daua*, &c. Aoriſt *yo di, tu diſte, aquel dió*, plur. *dimos diſtes dieron.* Perfect. *he dado has dado*, &c. Fut. *dare daras dara*, &c. Imperat. *da tu, de aquel, demos dad den.* Optat. præſ. *de des de demos deys den.* Imperfect. *diera daria dieſſe, tu dieras darias, dieſſes.* Fut. *diere dieres.*

Eſtar. Præt. *Eſtoy Eſtas Eſta Eſtamos Eſtays Eſtan.* Imperf. *Eſtaua Eſtauas*, &c. Aoriſt. *Eſtúve Eſtuviſte Eſtúvo Eſtuvimos Eſtuviſtes Eſtuvièron.* Perf. *he Eſtado.* Fut. *Eſtare, Eſtaras*, &c. Imperat *Eſta* or *eſta tu, eſte aquel eſtemos eſtad Eſten.* Optat. Præſ. *Eſte Eſtes Eſte Eſtemos, Eſteys Eſten.* Imperf. *Eſtuviera, Eſtaria, Eſtuvieſſe, Eſtuvieras, Eſtarias,*

Eſta-

Eſtuuieſſes, &c. Fut. *Eſtuviere Eſtuvieres.*

Preſ. *Ando ándas ánda andámos andáys ándan*, or elſe, *yo voy, tu vas, va vamos*, or *ymos vays* or *ys van.* Imperf. *Andáua* regular, or *yuayuasyuayuamos yuades yuan.* Aoriſt *Anduve anduviſte anduvo anduvimos anduuiſtes anduvieron* and *anduron*: or elſe *yo fuy* and *fue fuiſte fueſte, aquel fue fuimos* and *fuemos, fuiſtes fueron.* Pret. *he andádo*, or *ſoy ydo, tu eres ydo*, &c. Fut. *Andare andaras*, &c. or elſe *yre yras yra*, &c. Imperat. *anda tu, ánde aquel andemos andad, anden*, or elſe *va* and *vete*, goe thy way, *vaya aquel, vámos, yd vayan*, Optat. preſ. *Ande ándes ánde andemos andeys ándē*, or elſe *váyavayas vaya vamos vays vayan.* Imp. *Anduviera andaria anduvieſſe*, &c. or elſe, *fuera, yria fueſſe*, &c. Fut. *anduviere* or elſe *fuere.* Miranda fol. 212. will haue *fuy* to be proper to the verbe *Ser*, and *Fue* to be the Aoriſt of the verbe *yr*, *Andar* and *yr* agree in ſignification, but differ in vſe: *yr* ſignifieth the action of going; *Andar* the liberty of walking, ſayth *Caſar Oudin.* Andar.

The Irregulars of the ſecond Coniugation.

CHAP. XI.

THe verbs of this Coniugation which end in *Cer* make their preſent in *eſco* or *exco*, and are thus coniugated *ofrecer*, preſ. *yo ofreſco ofreces ofrece ofrecemos ofreceys ofrecen*, the reſt are regular, and of this kind are theſe following.

Aborecer to abhorre, *yo aboreſco*, Aoriſt *aborecí.*

Acaecer, *Aconteçer* } to happen { *yo acaeſco*, *yo aconteſco* } Aoriſt { *acaecí*, *acõteçi*

Adoleſcer, to bee ſicke or ſorry, *yo adoleſco*, Aoriſt, *Adoleci.*

Agradecer to giue thankes, *yo agradeſco* Aoriſt, *Agradeci.*

Amorteçer } to ſwown, { *yo Amorteſco* } Aoriſt, {
Deſſalecer } { *yo Deſſaleſco* }
yo A-morteci. }
yo Deſſaleci. }

Apetecer to deſire *yo apeteſco*, Aoriſt *yo appeteci.*

Crecer to grow, *yo creſco*, Aoriſt *yo creci.*

Conocer to know *yo conoſco*, Aoriſt *yo conoci.*

Encallecer to wax hard or brawny, *yo encalleſco*, Aoriſt, *yo encalleci.*

Encarecer to augment or to extoll, *yo encareſco*, Aoriſt *yo Encareci.*

Empecer to hinder, *Eſo empeſco*, Aor *yo Empeci.*

Eſtablecer to eſtabliſh, *yo Eſtableſco*, Aoriſt *yo eſtableci.*

Fenecer to end or to die, *yo feneſco*, Aoriſt, *yo feneci.*

Merecer to deſerue *yo mereſco*, aoriſt, *yo, mereci.*

Nacer to be borne, *yo naſco*, Aoriſt *yo naci.*

Pacer to feede, *yo paſco*, aoriſt *yo paci.*

Padecer to ſuffer, *yo padeſco*, aoriſt *yo padeci.*

Perecer to periſh, *yo pereſco*, aoriſt, *yo pereci.*

G changed into j. Thoſe that end in *ger*, in the firſt perſon of the preſent tenſe, change *ger* into *jo*, as *Coger* to gather or catch, *yo cojo, tu cogeſ, el coge*, &c. for there is a ſymboliſmus or mutuall changing of theſe letters the one for the other, as in writing *mageſtad*, or *majeſtad*, *menſage* or *menſaje.* Such are theſe verbes.

Encoger to withdraw, to ſhrinke, *yo encojo, tu encogeſ, encoge*, Aoriſt *encogi.*

Eſcoger to cull out or chooſe *yo eſcojo*, Aoriſt *Eſcogi.*

Acoger to entertaine, *yo acojo*, Aoriſt *yo acogi.*

Recoger to gather vp, to retire, *yo recojo*, Aoriſt, *yo recogi.*

E into ie. Some few there be that change the penultime *e* into *ie*, in the preſent tenſe, as *Defender* to defend, *yo defiendo*, Aoriſt *yo defendi.*

Dehender to cleaue a ſunder *yo dehiendo*, Aor. *dehendi.*

O into ue. Theſe following change their penultime *o* into *ue*, in the preſent. *Bol-*

Boluer to turne, *yo buelúo*, Aoriſt, *yo Bolui*, Præ. *he buelto*.
Reboluer to returne, *yo rebuelúo*, Aoriſt *yo rebolui*.
Coſer to ſow with a needle, *yo cueſo*, Aoriſt *yo coſi*.
Cozer to ſeeth, alſo to grieue or paine, *yo cueſo*, Aoriſt, *yo cozí*.
Doler to grieue, *yo duelo*, Aoriſt *yo dolí*.
Soler to be woont, *yo Suelo*, Aoriſt; *yo Soli*, Perfect, *yo he vſado*, or *accoſtumbrado*.
Holer to ſmell, *yo huelo*, Aor. *yo holí*.
Moler to grinde or bruſe, *yo muelo*, Aoriſt *yo molí*.

Theſe following are thus formed.

Caber to be contained, or to containe, is thus coniugated as *Cæſar Oudin* deliuereth pag. 80. Præſ. *yo Quepo* or *Cábo tu cábes, aquel cábe, Cabémos, cabeys cáben*. Imperf. *yo cabía*, &c. Aoriſt. *yo cupe cupiſte cupo cupimos cupiſtes, cupiéron*. Perf. *yo he cabido*. Fut. *yo cabré cabras cabra*, &c. Opt. præſ. *Quepa quepas quepa*. Imperf. *cupiéra, cabria, cupiéſſe*. Fut. *cupiére*. The ſignification of this verbe is diuers according to the words that it is ioyned vnto, as *toda el aguano cabe en el jarro*, all the water will not into the potte, or be contayned in the potte. Sometime ſaith he, it anſwereth to the French word *Eſcheoir* to happen, or fall out to ones lot or ſhare, as *Eſto me cúpo en ſuerte*, this fell to me by lot: *Eſto mi cabe por mi parte*, this falleth to me for my part: *In Torquemedas lardin de flores*, I haue obſerued theſe phraſes for the vſe of this word, *Entre noſotros bien cabe*, fol. 119. It is well accepted and receyued among vs. Again, fol. 464. *los Moſcobitas les cabe ſu parte*: the Moſcouites haue their part of them. Fol. 503. *Eſto es engaño que no puede caber en gente de razon*. This ſubtlety cannot find entertainement, or hath no place amongſt men of reaſon. *En que iúyzio cabe*, into whoſe iudgement can it ſincke. Caber.

Caer to fall, Præſens *yo Caygo, caes, aquel cae, caémos*. Caer

mos caeys, caen. Aoriſt *caý caiſte cayó.* Optat. preſ. *yo cayga,* &c.

Roer. *Roer* to gnaw: Præſ. *yo roygo, roes,* &c. Aoriſt *yo roy.*

Poner. *Poner* to put, *yo póngo pones, pone, ponemos poneys, ponen,* Aoriſt *yo púſe puſiſte púſo puſimos puſiſtes puſiéron,* though Miranda doth rather approue of *poſiéron* by *o,* fol. 199. Pret. *he pueſto.* Fut. *yo pondre,* or *porne pondrás* vel *pornás,* &c. Imper. *pon tu ponga pongamos poned pongan.* Optat. Preſ. *yo ponga,* Imperf. *puſiera pondria,* or *pornia, puſieſſe,* Fu. *puſiére.*

Tener. *Tener* to haue or hold, *yo Tengo tienes tiene tenemos, teneys tienen,* Aoriſt *yo Túue tuniſte túuo tuuímos tuuiſtes, tuuieron.* Pret. *he temdo.* Fut. *yo tendré* or *terne, tendrás,* &c. Imperat. *ten tu, tenga aquel, tengámos, tenéd tengan.* Optat. Preſ *tenga tengas,* &c. Imper. *yo tuuiéra, tendria, tuuieſſe,* Fut. *tuuiere.*

Poder. *Poder* to be able, preſ. *yo puédo puedes puede podémos podeys pueden* Aoriſt. *púde pudiſte, púdo podimos, pudiſtes,* by *o.* Miranda fol. 205. *pudieron.* præt. *he podido.* Fut. *podre podras* Optat. præ. *yo pueda.* Imperf *pudiera podria pudieſſe.* Fut *pudiere.*

Querer, *Querer* to be willing, preſ. *yo quiero quieres quiere queremos quereys quieren.* Aor. *Quiſe quiſiſte quiſo quiſimos quiſiſtes quiſeron.* præt. *he querido.* Fut. *Querre querras,* &c. Imperat. *Quer tu, querra aquel, queramos quered quieran:* but this Imperatiue is ſeldome in vſe. Optat. *yo quiera, quieras quiera queramos querays quieran.* Imperf. *Quiſiera queria, quiſieſſe.* Fut. *quiſiere.*

Hazer. *Hazer* to make or doe. Præſ. *Hago hazes haze hazemos hazeys házen.* Aoriſt. *Hize hiziſte hizo hizimos hiziſtes hizieron.* Pret. *yo he hecho.* Fut. *haré haras hara haremos hareys haran.* Imperat. *Haz tu, haga aquel hagamos, hazed hagan.* Opt. preſ. *Haga hagas,* &c. Imperf. *Hiziera, haria hizieſſe.* Fut. *hiziere,* plu. *hizieremos hiziéredes* or *hizierdes, hizieren.*

Saber. *Saber* to know. Preſ. *yo ſé, tu ſabes, aquel ſabe, ſabemos, ſabeys ſaben.* Aoriſt, *Súpe ſupiſte ſupo ſupimos ſupiſtes ſupieron.*

Pret.

Præt. *he ſabido*. Fut. *Sabre ſabras*, &c. Imperat *Sabe tu. ſepa aquel ſepamos ſabed Sepan.* Optat. Preſ. *Sepa Sepas Sepa*, &c. Imperfect. *Supiera Sabria Supieſſe.* Fut. *Supiera*, &c.

Traer to carrie, to bring, to weare apparrell, Preſ. *yo traygo traes trae, traemos traèys traen.* Imperf. *traya*, Aoriſt, *yo, truxe* or *traxe truxiſte truxo truximos truxiſtes truxèron.* Præt. *he traido* Fut. *traere traeras*, &c. Imper. *Trae tu, trayga aquel, trayamos traèd traygan.* Optat. Præſ. *yo trayga* vel *traya*. Imper. *truxèra traeria truxeſſe.* Fut. *truxere*. Tract.

Ver to ſee, Preſ. *yo veo vees vee vemos veys veen.* Imper. *via vias*, & Aoriſt. *vi* or *vide viſte vió* & *vido*, in Celeſtina in the beginning of the firſt Act. Plu. *vimos viſtes vieron.* Præt. *he viſto.* Fut. *veré verás*, &c. Imperat. *vee tu, vea aquel veamos ved vean.* Opt. Præſ. *Vea*, Imperf. *viéra, veriá vieſſe.* Fut *viere.* Ver.

Valer to be worth. Preſ. *yo valgo vales vale*, Aoriſt. *yo valí valiſte valio valimos valiſtes valieron.* Fut. *valdre valdras*, &c. Imperat. *vale tu, valga aquel valgamos valed, valgan.* Opt. Preſ. *valga valgas.* Imper. *valiera valdria valieſſe.* Fut *valiere valieres*, &c. Valer.

Note that theſe Verbs *Tener, Poner, Hazer, Venir, Dezir,* make their Imperatiues, *ten, pon, haz, ven, di.*

The Anomala of the third Coniugation.

Chap. XII.

IN this Conjugation as in the former thoſe verbes that end in *gir*, make the firſt perſons of their preſent by *jo*, as *Elegir* to chooſe, *yo Elijo eliges, elege*, &c. Aoriſt, *yo Elegí elegiſte elegió*, Præt. *he elegido.* Fut. *elegerè, eligeras*, &c.

Fingir

Fingir to faine, *yo finjo finges finge*, Aoriſt, *fingi fingiſte fingió*, præt. *he fingido.*

Ingir to annoint, Præſ *yo vnjo vnges vnge*, Aoriſt, *vngí vngiſte vngió.* Præt. *he vngido*, &c.

2 E into i. Some change the penultime *e* of the Infinitiue into *i.* in the Perfect tenſe:

Gemir to grone, *yo gimo gimes gime gemimos gemeys gimen*, Aor. *gemi gemiſte gemio*, &c.

Pedir to aske. *yo pido pides pide pedimos pedeys piden*, aoriſt *yo pedi pediſte pedio.*

Regir to gouerne, *yo rijo riges rige regimos regeys rigen*, Aoriſt, *yo regi regiſte regio*, &c.

Seguir to follow. *yo ſigo ſigues ſigue ſeguimos ſegueys ſiguen* Aoriſt, *yo ſeguí, ſeguiſte ſeguió*, &c.

Servir to ſerue, Præt. *yo ſirvo ſirues ſirue ſervimos ſerueys ſirven*, Aoriſt, *yo ſerui ſeruiſte ſeruio.*

Concebir to conceiue, *yo concibo concibes concibe concebimos concebeys conciben*, Aoriſt. *yo concebi concebiſti concibio.*

Eſcrevir to write, *yo eſcriuo*, Aoriſt, *yo eſcriui.* Præt. *he Eſcrito.*

3 E into ie. Others change their penultime *e* into *ie.* as theſe following.

Auertir to marke, *yo avierto auiertes auierte avertimos auerteys auierten*, aoriſt, *yo averti auertiſte avertio*, &c.

Arrepentir to repent, *yo arrepiento, arrepientes arrepiente arrepentimos arrepenteys arrepienten*, aoriſt, *arrepenti*, &c.

Cernir to ſift meale, *yo cierno ciernes cierne cernimos, cerneys ciernen*, aor. *cerni cerniſte cernio*, &c.

Conſentir to conſent, *yo conſiento conſientes conſiente conſentimos conſenteys conſienten*, aoriſt *yo conſenti*, &c.

Herir to ſmite, or hurt or wound, *yo hiero hieres hiere, herimos hereys hieren*, Aoriſt, *yo heri heriſte herio*, &c.

Diſerir to deferre, *yo diſiero diſieres diſiere diferimos diſereys deſieren.* Aor. *yo diſeri diſeriſte diferio.*

Mentir to lie, *yo miento mientes miente mentimos menteys mienten.* Aor. *yo menti mentiſte mentio*, &c.

Some

O into ue.

Some change *o* penultime into *ue* in the Preſent tenſe, as *Dormir* to ſleepe, *yo duermo duermes, duerme, dormimos dormeys duermen,* Aoriſt *dormi dormiſte dormio.*

Morir to die, *yo muero mueres muere, morimos moreys mueren.* Perf. *yo he,* or *ſoy muerto,* Aoriſt, *yo mori, moriſte morio,* or *murió.*

Cobrir to couer, changeth *o* into *u,* as *yo cubro cubre cubre cobrimos cobreys cubren,* aoriſt *yo cobri cobriſte cobrio,* Perf. *yo he cubierto.*

Salir to leape maketh *yo ſalgo, tu ſales, ſale ſalimos ſalys ſalen,* Aoriſt, *ſali ſaliſte ſalio.*

Oyr maketh *yo oygo,* or *oyo oyes oye oymos oys oyen.* Aoriſt, *oy oyſte oyó oymos oyſtes oyeron.* Fut. *oyre oyras oyra,* &c. Imperat *oye tu oyga* or *oya aquel oyamos oyd oyan* or *oygan,* Opt *oya* or *oyga oygas,* &c. Imperf. *oyèr oyria oyeſſe,* Fut. *oyere oyeres oyere oyeremos oyeredes* & *oyerdes oyeren.*

Words ending in *zir* aſſume *g* in the firſt perſon of the Preſent tenſe, as *Traduzir* to tranſlate, *yo traduzgo traduzes traduze traduzimos traduzeys traduzen,* Aoriſt, *yo traduxe traduxiſte traduxo,* &c. Præt. *yo he traduzido,* Fut. *yo traduziré.* In like manner conjugate *induzir,* & *reduzir,* &c. Zir into zgo.

Abrir is irregular in nothing ſaue onely in its participle, which is *abierto* in ſtead of *abrido.*

Venir to come, Præſ. *yo vengo, vienes viene venimos, veneys vienen,* Aoriſt *yo vine veniſte vino,* Præt. *he venido* Fut. *vendré* or *verné vendras,* &c. Imperat. *ven,* as *ven aca* come hither, *venga aquel vengamos venid vengan.* Opt. Præſ. *venga vengas,* &c. Imperf. *viniera vendria viniesſe,* Fut *viniere vinieres viniere viniéremos vinieredes* & *vinierdes vinieren.*

Dezir to ſay, Præſ. *digo dizes dize dezimos dezeys, dizen.* Aoriſt, *dixe dixiſte dixo diximos dixiſtes dixeron.* Præt. *he dicho.* Fut. *diré diras,* &c. Imper. *di tu, diga aquel digamos dezid digan.* Optat. Præſ *diga digas,* &c. Imperf. *dixera diria dixeſſe,* Fut. *dixère.*

Of Participles.

Cæſar Oudin fol.100. giueth this rule for the forming of Participles, namely, that in Verbs of the firſt and third Conjugation they are made by changing *r* of the Infinitiue moode into *do*, as of *amar amado oyr oydo*. In the ſecond by changing *er* into *ido*, as *Saber ſabido*. Onely theſe Participles are are irregular.

In the firſt Conjugation.
- *Suelto* looſed, for *ſoltado*, from *ſoltar* to looſe, vntie.
- *Deſpierto* awaked, from *deſpertar* to awake, which hath alſo *deſpertado*, regular.

In the Second.
- *Buelto* turned for *bolnudo*, from *boluer* to turne.
- *Hecho* made or done, for *Hazido*, of *hazer* to doe.
- *Puеſto* put or placed, for *ponido* from *poner* to put.
- *Viſto* ſeene, for *vejdo* from *ver* to ſee.

In the Third.
- *Abierto* open for *abrido*, from *abrir* to open.
- *Cubierto* couered, for *cobrido*, from *cobrir* to couer.
- *Dicho* ſaid, for *dezido* from *dezir* to ſay.
- *Eſcrito* written, for *eſcrenido*, from *eſcrenir* to write.
- *Muerto* dead, for *morido*, from *morir* to die.

Of

Of Particles, the vndeclinable parts of Speech, and firſt of Aduerbs.

CHAP. XIII.

adverbs of time.

Oy and *oydia* to day
Ayer yeſterday.
Ant ayer the day before yeſterday.
Mañana to morrow.
Paſſado mañana after to morrow.
Para oy againſt to day.
Para mañana, or *por mañana*, againſt or by to morrow.
Agora or *aora* now.
Temprano betimes.
Tarde late.
Antaño the laſt yeare.
Ogaño this yeare.
Entonces and *eſtonces*, then.
Entretanto in the mean time.
Mientras que, whiles that.
Haſta que vntil that.
Rato ha a while ſince.
Poco ha, a little while agone.
A las vezes by fits, ſometimes.
Otro dia the next day after. *Lazarillo.*
De aqui a vn rato ſhortly, yer long.
Siempre alwayes.
Nunca or *nunca jamas*, neuer.
Aun yet.
Siempre-jamas euermore.
Dende or deſde agora. *De aqui adelante.* } hence forth.
Deſde entonces thenceforth.
Dende niño from his childhood.
De ay adelante thenceforward.
Por adelante *En lo venidero* } for the time to come.
Rezien of late.
Luego forthwith.
Luego aora iuſt now, very now.
Luego que entramos, as ſoone as we ended.

when it is a Coniunction, it ſignifieth *therefore* or *then*.

Ayna ſoone.
Preſto quickly.
Mas ayna ſooner rather
Dec ontino } forthwith
Enconsinero } preſently
Yaa ready.
De quando en quando, now & then, eftſoons, ofr, and many a time *Floreſta Eſpañol*, fol. 187.
Antes before, ſomtimes nay rather, as *ains* in French.
A deſhora ſodainely vnlooked for.
Haſta quando till when
Haſta tanto till then.

Quando quiera whenſoeuer.
Cada dia euery day.
Cada hora euery houre.
Cada rato euery moment
Deſde quando ſince whē.
De oy en ocho dias ſeuen-night hence.
De oy en quinze dias, fortnight hence.
Deſta parte a dos años, or *a dos años d'ſta parte*, two yeares agone.
A ocho dias deſta parte, ſeuen night ſince.
Aora a dos años, two yeares hence.

aduerbs of place

Aqui here.
Ay there.
Alle yonder.
Por alli there away yes.
Por alla that way.
Aculli thither.
Por aculla thitherto.
Hazia donde towardes what place.
Haſta do how farre.
Aca hither.
Por aca this way.
Lexos farre off,
Enfrente ouer againſt.
De trecho en trecho, by certaine ſpaces and diſtances, as *Doct. Laguna, lib. 3. cap. 98 in Annot. Produze de trecho en trecho, entorno del tallo cinco hojas* It bringeth forth rounde about the ſtalke by certaine diſtances fiue leaues.
Arriba aboue or vpward.
Pelo arriba againſt the haire.
Abaxo below or downwarde, as *Aca abaxo*, here below.
Del Pecho por abaxo fró the breaſt downward.
Ayuſo beneath, as *Dioſes ayuſo* next vnder God.

Delánte

Delante before.
Atras behind.
Poco falta it wanteth but a little, very neere.
Dentro or *adentro* within.
De lexos a farre off.
Fuera and *afuera* without.
Dá, dáde } where.
Donde, adonde }
Do quiera or *donde quiera* where ſoeuer.
Aquende on this ſide, as *aquende el mar*, on this ſide the ſea.
Allende beyond, as *allende el rio* beyond the riuer.
Encima and *Sobre* vpon
Sobra aboue.
Soyonder.
Cabe } neere
Junto } vnto.

of quantity.

Mucha much.
Poca little.
Caſi almoſt.
Muy poquito, very little.
Harto } enough.
Aſſaz. }
Demaſiado } too much
Demaſiadamente, }
Sin meduda out of meaſure.
A montones by heapes.
Al pie de ciento about an hundred.
Quanto que ſomewhat,
Eſtavaja quantoque alegre, I was now ſomwhat cheered or merry. *Lazarillo*, fol. 47.

Of quality.

Bien or *buenamente* well
Mal or *malamente*, ill.
Oſadamente boldly,
Atrevidamente audaciouſly.
Donoſamente pleaſantly
Dichoſamente happily.
Lindamente finely.
Pulidamente neatly.
Locamente fooliſhly.
De buena gana, } with a good will wilingly
De buena voluntad. }

Of affirming.

Si yes, *Si Señor* yes ſir.
Si por cierto } yes, for
Ciertamente } certaine.
Si en verdad } yes, in
verderamẽte } truth.
Aſſi es ſo it is.
Sin duda out of doubt.
Antes nay rather.
Otroſi alto in like manner
ſemblably.
Conuiene a ſaber to wit, that is to ſay.

Of denying.
- *No* no or not.
- *No nada* nothing at all.
- *Tampoco* / *ni menos*, neyther
- *As no tengo dineros ni menos a Comer*, I haue neither meat nor mony,
- *Aun no*, or *no aun*, not yet.
- *Iamas*, *Nunca*, *En Ninguna manera*, neuer, in no waies.

Of exhorting encouraging, or admonishing at
- *Ea*, *ea pues*, / *ea ſus*, / *ora ſus* / *Caya* from the latin *eia*, Goe to, Vſed by Miranda,
- *Pues* then, *pues vamos*, let vs goe then.
- *Acaba ya*. diſpatch, haue done.
- *Acabemos ya*, let vs diſpatch.

Of numbring.
- *Vna vez* once,
- *Dos vezes* twice, &c.
- *Vamos dos a dos* two to two, as in playing of a match.
- *Vamos de dos en dos*, let vs go two and two in file, or two together, *Lazarillo* fol. 25.
- *Començe de tomar de dos en dos*, he began to take two and two at a time.

of shewing or demonstrating
- *He aqui*. / *Ves aqui*, / *Catad aqui*. See here, loe here,
- *Cataldo ay*. / *Helo alli*. Lo, there he is.

Of wishing.
- *Plega a dios*, / *Oxala*, which is a mooriſh word, from *Ala*, which in the Turkiſh and Arabicke, ſignifieth God. *la Parfaite Methode*, fo. 56.
- I pray God.
- *O ſi* / *plugieſſe a dios* I would to God.

Of Order.
- *Deſpues deſto*, after this.
- *Allende deſto*, beſides that.
- *Demas deſto*, furthermore.
- *De nueuo*, againe, a freſh.
- *Al cabo* at the laſt.
- *A la fin*, *A la poſtre*, *Finalmente* at the laſt.

Fin-

Detras behind.
Deſque ſince that.
De qui adelante,

Por adelante
Enel venidero.
De oy mas.
} henceforth.

Of diminiſhing.
A plazer
Deſpacio, } by leaſure,
Poco a poco by little and little.
Paſſo
Paſſito. } ſoft and faire.

Quedo
Quedito,
Calla Callan } quietlie, without ſaying a word, or making a noyſe.

Of doubting.
Quiça peraduenture.
A caſo
Por ventura,
Puede ſer.
} Perhaps, it may be ſo.

Of aſking.
Porque why?
Para que to what end?
Como how?

Of gathering together.
Juntos and *Juntas* for the feminine *Juntamente,* } together.
A la par ſide by ſide, euẽ

Entrambos
entrãbos a dos, } both together.
Tambien alſo.
Hermanablamente brotherly together.

aduerbs of ſeparating.
Aparte a part.
A vn cabo at one end.
A vn lado at one ſide.
A eſcuras in the darke.
A Eſcondidas di me, vnawares to me.
A hurto
A hurtadas
A hurtadillas, } by ſtealth, ſtealing(ly

Fuera beſides or except.
Non obſtante
No embargante. } notwithſtanding,
Detras
Hazia tras, } behind.
Tras is a prepoſition fig-

ſignifying after, *Atras* or *Detras* are Aduerbes and ſignifie behind or backward.

aduerbs of choo ſing.
- *Mas ayna*, rather.
- *Da dios alas ala hormiga para que ſe pierda mas ayna* God giues the Ant wings that ſhe may the ſooner periſh, *Celeſt.*
- *Primero que*, rather then.
- As *Primero me morirè que hàga eſſo*, I will rather die then doe it.
- *Antes* rather.

aduerbs of likenes.
- *Como*, as.
- *Aſsi*, } So.
- *Aſsi*, }
- *Semijantamente*, likewiſe, ſemblable.

aduerbs Perſonals.
- *Comigo* with me.
- *Conſigo* with thee.
- *Conſigo* with him,
- *A la par*, hand in hand ioyntly together.

aduerbs of haſting.
- *Luego*, *Subito*, *De peyne*, or *ſobrepeyne* } ſodainely, briefly, out of hand.
- *Apriesſa.* *Preſuroſamente*, *Preſto.* } Speedily. *Da te prieſſa*, make haſt.
- *Arrebatadamente*, ſodainly, ſnatchingly, by fits.
- *Enteramente*, *De todo en todo*, } wholy.

Theſe Aduerbs are in a manner irregular.

A deſpechodeti, *A deſgradodeti*, } in deſpite of thee.

Al trauez } A croſſe, ouerthwart, the contrary of it is
Al reues, } *Derecho* right, as *el ſayo eſtà del reues, bol-
ued lo del derecho*: the coat is the inſide outward, turne
it right, *Todo quanto aueys dicho es al reues*, all that you
haue ſaid is Kim-kam cleane contrary.

De conſuno together among themſelues.

Adrede of ſet purpoſe.

A ſadiendas wittingly.

Abueltas at once together. *Abueltas de otras coſas dió le
vna cadenilla*, beſide, or among other things, hee gaue
her a chaine. *Celeſt.* Act. 15.

Quaſi abueltas de los demas no lo affirmara Euſebio, &c.
If Euſebius did not auouch it with the reſt, *Pedro mex-
ia Hiſtoria Imperial.* fol. 31.

Oſadas I dare ſay, I aſſure my ſelfe, as *a Oſadas que
me dixo lo cierto.* I aſſure my ſelfe that hee told mee the
truth, *Celeſtina Act.* 17. *A Oſadas ſobre mi*, I dare auouch
it, I dare warrant it, I dare take it vpon me.

A Penas, or *malauez*, with much adoe, ſcarſely.

A las parejas, for the like turne, as *Beuer a parejas*, to
quaffe ſo much for ſo much.

A deſoras at time vnlooked for, vnſeaſonably, or in an
ill hower.

A deſoras accometir, to ſet vpon a man at vnawares,
vnluckily.

A reculas arſeling, backward.

A tiento by gheſſe, at a venture, as *Dana ſu parecer, a
tiento*, he gaue his opinion at random, at a venture, by
gheſſe.

Agatas } As *andár agatas*, to goe on all fower like a
Agatillas } Cat.

Acueſtas about him or vpon him, *No tengo dineros a-
cueſtas*, I haue no money about me. *Ha ſeſſenta años
acueſtas*, hee hath threeſcore yeares ouer his heade.
va con ſus canas acueſtas a henchir ſu jarillo Celeſtin, ſhee
goeth with her hoarie head to fil her pot.

Debalde, gratis for nought, franckely and freely, as *yo lo hize debalde*, I did it for nothing.

Embalde, in vaine, as *Embalde os trabajays*, you labour in vaine.

En lugar in ſtead of.

Andar, { *En cueros* to goe naked, or *andar en puras carnes.* *En cuerpo* to goe in his hoſe and doublet without gowne or cloake. *En Piernas* to goe bare legged.

Lleuar a algun a ancas de caualllo, to ride double, to carry one behind him, *en croupe* as the French men ſay, *yr a caualllo en cerro*, to ride bare ridged.

De búces or *de brúces*, groueling on the face, as *Echarſe de bruces* to lie on his belly. So *beuer de bruces*, to lie down & drinke, or to lappe water. The contrary is, *De Colodrillo*, or *Papa arriba* backward on the nape of the necke, or with the throat vpward, as *caer de colodrillo*, to fall on the backe. *Colodrillo* is the hinder part of the head.

De trecho en trecho by certaine ſpaces and diſtances, as is aboue ſaid in the Aduerbs of Place.

De quando en quando, now and then, eſtſoones, oft and many a time, from time to time, as before in the Aduerbe of time.

De veras in good earneſt.

De burlas in ieſt, as *de burlas ni de veras con tu ſeñor no partas peras*, neyther in ieſt or earneſt doe thou ſhare peares with thy maſter.

The Spaniſh (as doth alſo the Italian,) by a kind of Græciſme doth vſe the fœminine aduerbially, as *Andar a ſus ſolas*, to goe alone, *Examen de los ingenios*, fol. 60. *tiene camara a ſolas*, he hath a chamber apart by himſelf.

Quedamos a eſcuras, we remaine in darkenes, *Iardin de Flores*, fol. 224.

No oſaria bolver, a vazias, I dare not returne home empty.

Hablays

Hablaſt de oydas, you ſpeake by heare-ſay,
Eſtar en ayunas, to be faſting.

Comer pan en enxutas, or as it is in *Alunio de Caminantes* fol. 19. *Comer ſopas a ſecas*, to eate drie bread, they ſay alſo *majar y moler a ſecas*, to bray or grind without water, that is, to eate without drinke.

Matar a mordidas, to kill with biting.

Lo alcanco, a hurtadillas, he got it by ſtealth,

Contendieron ſobre ello a la clara, they ſtroue about it openly, manifeſtly, the Preface of Lucan in Spaniſh.

Lo hizimos a ſendas vezes, we did it by turnes.

Cada ſendos on a peece, *Cada ſendas ſus peras*, euerie one a peare. *Lazarillo* fol 99.

Hither alſo I refer theſe ſpeeches, *Pares o nones*, euen or odde? *Floreſta Eſpañol.* fol. 95.

Que es coſa y coſa? a riddle a riddle what is this?

Of Prepoſitions.

We will ranke the Præpoſitions according to the Caſes that they gouerne. As theſe (following the Greekes) require a Genitiue Caſe, which ſome notwithſtanding will haue to be the Ablatiue, becauſe the ſame Particle *De*, doth ſerue to both Caſes.

Acerca deſte negotio about this buſines.

Cerca de mi, neere about my perſon, that is *en mi poder, y ſenorio*, in my power.

Antes de eſto before that.

Delante de mi, before me.

Detras de mi behind me. But *tras* ſerueth to the Accuſatiue Caſe, as *tras mi* after me, *tras los dias viene el ſeſo*, witte and iudgement commeth after many daies, *Tras la llaue*, vnder locke and key, *Tras el fuego*, before the fire, or by the fire. *Atras* is an Aduerbe, and ſignifieth backe or backeward, *Tras* after is a Prepoſition, ſeruing to the Accuſatiue caſe.

Fuera de la Ciudad without the City.

Enderedor, *Alderedor*, *Entorno*, about, as *enderedor del muro* round about the Wall, *Erter no de mi*, round about me.
Encima de la caſa, vpon the top of the houſe,
Del pecho arriba, from the breaſt vpward.
Debaxo de ti, vnderneath thee.
Dentro de mi, within me.
Por amor de mi, for my cauſe, for my ſake, becauſe of me.
Aeſcondidas de mi, vnknowne to me,
Enfrente de la caſa ouer againſt the houſe.
Frontéra de la yglésia, ouer againſt the Church.
De cara me le veo, I ſee him iuſt ouer againſt mee. *Caſar Onden Dial 4.*
Derecho del blanco, ſtraight to the marke, or white.
A la orilla de la mar, along by the ſea ſhore. *A la orilla del rio* cloſe by the brinke or bancke of the riuer.
Ribéra del rio, vpon the riuers ſide, or the bancke, *Lazarillo.*
A rayz de la pared, along by the wall.
Empos de mi, after me, *Empos de Comer*, after dinner.

Prepoſitions ſeruing to the Datiue Caſe.

Junto a mi hard by me.
Haſta a la caſa as farre as home.
En torno a la capa auia paſſamáno, there was a lace round about the cloake.

Prepoſitions ſeruing to the Accuſatiue Caſe.

Ante mi, before me.
Contra ti, againſt thee.
Sobre mi, vpon or aboue me.
Tras el after him.
Haſta la yglésia, as farre as the Church.
Hácia Londres, towards London.

En

En el templo, in the Temple.
Entre los otros, among the reſt.
Cabe el fuego, neere the fire. *Sienteſe cabe mi*, ſitte by me.
Con el with him, and it is elegantly vſed with *Para* before it, to ſignifie *towards*, as *ſed nos piadoſos para con los pobres*, let vs be pittifull towards the poore.
Para comigo, in my behalfe, *towards* me.
Aquende la mar, on this ſide the ſea.
Allende el rio, beyond the riuer.
Segun ſu parecer, according to his opinion.
Por mi by me, in perſon as the Efficient cauſe, as *Por mi lo hize*, I did it by my ſelfe, or for my perſon, as being the finall cauſe, as *por mi ſe hizo queſtion*, there was a quarrell made about me, or for my ſake, where *Por* doth determine in my perſon. It ſignifieth alſo through, as *lo traveſſo por el cuerpo de parte, en otra*, he ran him cleane through the body.

Para mi for me, that is for my vſe and profite, as *el prouecho ſera pāra ti*, the profite ſhall be for thee, that is for thy vſe.

Salvo, *Excepto*, *Sacándo fuera* } Except or out ſet, as *Salue el guante*, except my gloue, that is except my honour, the ſpeech of women.

Sometimes they are put abſolutely without their caſuall words, and then they become Aduerbs, as *todo al rededor*, all round about, *Eſtá arriba*, hee is aboue, *Es ydo fuera* he is gone forth. *Segun dize Ariſtoteles*, according as Ariſtotle ſaith; *De par medio* iuſt in the middeſt, or in the mid way betweene. Sometimes they are conſtrued with an Infinitiue moode, as *Sin leer* without reading, *Haſta llegar* till you come, *Para ver* for to ſee, *Mi veſtido aun eſtá por hazer*, my garment is yet to make. *Mi marido aun eſtá por naſcer*, my husband is yet vnborne.

Of Coniunctions.

Copulatiues. *Y* or *e* and.
Aun, *Aſſi*, *Tambien*, } alſo *yote dare eſſo, y, aun mas*, I will giue thee this and more too.

Diſiunctiues, *Ni* neither, *o*, or elſe, *Si quier* whether it were, *Saluſt*, *Spaniſh*, fol. 20.

Diminutiues, as *Si quiera* } at the leaſt, *dad me ſi quiera*, *Alomenos* } *vn poco*, giue me a little at the leaſt wiſe, *Pues auemos gaſtado la harina, Demos a Dios ſi quiera los ſaluados*, ſeeing wee haue ſpent the meale, let vs giue at leaſtwiſe the branne to God.

Aduerſatiues, as *aunque* albeit, *con todo eſſo*, for all that, *toda via* notwithſtanding.

Expletiues, *Sobre que* albeit, as *Sobre que no tiene que comer quiere tener grauedad*, albeit he gate not what to eate, yet he will maintain a ſtate. *Sobre dezir Platon*, albeit Plato ſay it, *Sobre hauer comido mil veces juntos dize que no me conoce*, thou, hwe haue eaten often together, yet hee ſaith hee doth not know me.

Si que is another, which alwayes commeth with a Negation, and ſignifieth *it is well knowne*, or I would haue you know, as *Si que no me tengo de mantener del ayre*, know thou that I liue not by the ayre. *Si que no ſoy yo algun ganapan para dezirme eſſas palabras*, know that I am no packe-porter that thou ſhouldeſt vſe theſe words to me.

Condicionals, as *con tal*, ſo that, with that condition, *aſſi que*, ſo that *Dado que*, or *puesto que*, put caſe that.

Perfectiues, as *Para que* } to the end that.
Alfinque, }

Illatiues, *Por eſſo*, *Por tanto*, *Porrende*, } therefore.

Cauſales, *Ca* from, *a*, for.
Porque, for becaus } *Porloqual* for which cauſe *pueſque* ſeeing that, *ya que*, ſeeing that.

Of

Of exception. *Sino* but that, *mas*, but *Empero* but.

Interiections.

Of prayſing and encouraging, as *o Buen*, O God, *Halagala*, be of good cheare or courage, from *Halagalar*, to cherish or hearten.

Of grieuing and lamenting.
- *Ay de mi*, alaſſe for me, *ay ay*, alas, alas.
- *Guay de mi*, woe is me.
- *Amargo de mi*, ſorry man that I am.
- *O deſdichado de mi*, O vnfortunate man that I am.
- *Cuytado de mi*, wretched man that I am.

Of Wondring.
- *Vala me Dios*, God helpe me,
- *Iesu*, Ieſus bleſſe mee.

Hax is vſed when a man feeleth any ſmarting paine, as *Hax que me quéma*, aſh, or out vpon it, it ſcalds me.

Hox is their voyce when they driue dogges or poultry out of dores: *Ox a fuéra*, oſh, *Shue*, away out of dores.

Of ſilence, *chit* in Latine *ſt*.

Of calling, *Ce*, as *Ce Cocinero*, ho Cooke. Note that *Ce ce* is to call ſoftly without making noyſe, *Parfaite, Methode*, fol. 94.

Of ſuddaine feare, as *ta ta que es eſto?* hold, how now, what is the matter there? anſwering to the Latine *at at*.

Of Syntaxis.

CHAP. XIIII.

I Find the Syntaxe almoſt neglected of the Grammarians, onely Miranda fol. 223. hath ſcatteringly deliuered a few rules.

Of

Syntax of Nownes.

The Rules of the Articles haue beene giuen before in the chapter of the Nown. Touching Nownes, *Miranda* noteth fol. 55. that this Adiectiue *Grande* great, being put before a word that beginneth with a Conſonant, loſeth his laſt ſyllable, as *gran muger* a great man, *gran tiempo*, a great while. To which out of *Caſar Ondin*, fol. 13. and *Miranda* fol. 61. I adde *Bueno* and *Malo*, which before Subſtantiues, whether they beginne with a vowell or Conſonant, doe alwayes looſe their laſt vowell, as *buen hombre* a good man, *buen caualło* a good horſe, So *vno* as *vn hombre* a man, *Miranda* fol. 79. and *cien* for *ciento* as, *cien hombres*, an hundred men, fol. 83. But after their Subſtantiues, or when they come alone without Subſtantiues, they are ſpoken at large, as *hombre bueno*, *tiempo muy malo*, a very ill weather, *vn ciento de ducados*, an hundred of ducats, *montón grande*, a great heape. *Poco* and *Mucho*, though in themſelues they be Newters, yet ſometimes they vary their Genders according to their Subſtantiues as *Poco vino* little wine, *mucha agua* much water. *Miranda* fol. 61. *Tan* and *Tanto* thus differ, that *Tan* is vſed with Nownes Adiectiues and Aduerbs, as *Tan Lindo*, *Tan ſabiamente*. *Tanto* with Nownes Subſtantiues, as *eſtanta la Comida*, there is ſo much water.

When they ſpeake of a thing by way of compariſon; they ſometime giue an Adjectiue numeral to words that doe not admit variation of Number, as *es vna nieue*, ſhe is a ſnow, for ſhe is as white as ſnow. *es vna pez*, ſhe is as black as pitch. *es como vna cera*, it is as yellow as waxe, *es como vn miel y manteca y pan pintado*, it is as ſweet as butter and hony, and ſuger cakes, or figured bread.

When they ſpeake of any thing with Deteſtation, they vſe the word *negro* blacke or fowle, as *que negro plazer fue eſte*, what filthy ſport was it? *mi negra trepa*, my foule

diſ-

diſgrace, *a la negra dura cama*, the vile hard bed, *Ieuen*, fol.72. *Miranda* fol.338.

For to ſay *ſuch a one*, which the French tearme *Vn quidã*, the Spaniards ſay, *Fulano* ſuch a one, or *vn ciento*. So likewiſe they ſay *Fulano* this man, *Sicláno* that man.

Adiectiues doe for the moſt part follow their Subſtantiues, as *camino lodoſo*, a dirty way, except thoſe before mentioned, *Grande*, *bueno*, *malo*, *vno*, *ciento*, which are comonly put before the Subſtantiue, as *Grande golpe*, a great blow &c. In this ſpeech *Eſta bueno*, he, or, it is well, or in good plight, *Bueno* ſtandeth for *Bien*.

Adiectiues agree in Gender with the Subſtantiues, as *Donzella hermoſa* a faire Gentlewoman, *hidalgo rico*, a rich Gentleman. Howbeit ſome Nownes fœminines haue an Article maſculine ioyned with them, as *el agua*, the water, *el alma* the ſoule, as is before ſaid in the Article fol.16.

An adiectiue in the newter Gender is put for a ſubſtantiue, as *El Gordo* for *la gordura*, the fat of any thing, *ibid.*

Theſe and the like manner of ſpeaking are peculiar to the language, *El triſte de mi padraſtro*, the ſorrowfull man my Father in law. *Lazarillo* fol.11. *El bueno de mi amo*, the goodman my maſter, *idem* fol.75.

Nownes ſignifying part of any thing, or of time, or the cauſe or manner of doing, are commonly put in the genitiue caſe.

Part, as *clauo del*, he tooke hold on him, Math. 14.31. *Que daré de eſſo*, what ſhall I giue for ſome of that? *da me de eſſe vino*, giue me ſome of that wine, *da me la cerueza*, giue me ſome beere, they ſay alſo *dame de beuer*, or *a beuer*, giue me ſomewhat to drinke, *daldes de comer*, giue ye them to eate, Math.14.16. *Que es del*, what is become of him? *So no es aun de dia*, it is not yet day?

Cauſe, as *Dieron bozes de miedo*, they cried out for feare, ver.26. And hither I referre theſe and the like ſpeeches. *De caſto ſe murió*, hee dyed by liuing too chaſt, *de lleno ſe derrama*, it is ſo full that it ſpilleth, or it ſhedeth

for very fulnes. *Terrible de grande*, it is a terrible great one, or terrible for being great. *De pobre no puedo dar algo.*

The manner of doing.

Maner of doing, as *de rodillas* on his knees. Sometimes with a Datiue, as *Retable al olio*, a picture in colours layd with oyle. And hither I referre that ſpeech in *Lazarillo* fol 48 *Dunos traydores ratones*, O you trayterous mice, or that are of the company of traytors. *Dunos ladrones*, you theeues you: for the word is compounded of *de* and *vnos*, as from the Spaniſh, *Cada vno* the Italians haue made their *cadauno* for *ciaſcheduno*, a word which I find in *Miranda*, fol. 350. line vlt.

When two ſubſtantiues come together, the latter ſhal be the genitiue caſe, as *el cabo* or *puño de mi cuchillo*, the haft or handle of my knife, *el manto eſcuro del ayre*, the darke or duſkie cloake of the ayre, that is a cloudy helmie weather. Howbeit theſe doe ſomewhat varie *hombre de a pie*, a footman. *Hombre de a caballo* an horſe man. *Hombre de muy para poco* a man of ſmall worth, *Cyprian de valera tratada, Del Papa* fol. 46.

Des in compoſition is a priuatiue Particle, as *dicha*, lucke, happe, *Deſdicha* ill lucke, hard happe *Hecho* done, *deſhecho* vndone. So *deſuerguença* ſhameleſſe, *deſatinado*, braineſicke. The Spaniſh vſeth certaine Ablatiue caſes abſolute, as *mediante la diuina gratia*, by the grace of God, *Sabido por ellos vinieron*, this being knowne to them they came.

Syntax of Pronownes.

Theſe Pronownes *me*, *te*, *ſe*, *nos*, *os*, *los*, are commonly put before the Verbe, but Nownes are put after the Verbe, as *yo te daré dinero*, I will giue thee mony, *me pidió perdon*, he asked me pardon, *yo os meteré en la carçel*, I will put you in priſon. All Verbs newters doe forme their tẽſes by thoſe Pronownes, as hath before beene ſhewed in the Chapter of the Verbe, fol. 28. , as *yo me voy*, *tu te vas*, *aquel*

aquelſe va,&c. Sometimes they are put after the verbs, Namely, when the Nominatiue caſe is not expreſſed, as *vaſe* he goeth his way, *voy me* I go. But when the Nominatiue caſe is expreſſed they goe before the Verbe, as *yo me voy, elſe va*. So *hazerme heys*, or elſe *vos me hazeys*, *Dezirte he*, or *yo te diré*. To ſome they do by an elegãt kind of ſpeaking put two Pronownes, whereof one *d'auanzo*, (as *Miranda* ſpeaketh) is ſuperfluous by a Pleonaſmus, as *Harto me peſa a mi*, it is griefe inough to me, *oydme vos a mi*, heare you me, *a mi me plaze*, it pleaſeth me, *a mi me parece*, it ſeemeth to me, me thinketh. *Parece os a vos*, it ſeemeth to you. So *parece le a el*, *a ellos les parece*, *a mi me vedó ſu caſa*, he forbad me his houſe. *Aſſi Dios a mi me ayude*, So God helpe me. *A ti ſe te eſcondió*, it was hid from you. Where *le* and *les* are elegantly put for *lo* and *los*, though *le* and *les* ſo vſed doe moſt vſually follow the Verbs, as *quiero meterle en libertad*, I will ſet him at liberty, *quiero pagarles a los vnos, y los otros*, I will pay them both the one and the other.

Nos in the Nominatiue caſe plural is onely vſed of Princes and Viceroys out of ſtate & greatnes, as *Nos Don Philippe por la gracia de Dios*,&c. *Nos Don Jnigo de Ribera virey de Napoles*. But *vos* or *os* are vſed for manners ſake, ſpeaking to any, in ſtead of *Tu*, as *yo os he eſcrito como vos me mandaſtes*. I haue written to you as you bad mee ſee before. fol 17.

Que is a Relatiue ſeruing to all Genders and numbers in ſtead of *el qual*, and *la qual*, *los quales*, and *las quales*, as *el hombre que* the man which. So *los hombres que*, *la muger que*, *las mugores que*. *Al que dan algo no deue eſcojer*, he to whome any thing is giuen ought not to chooſe, as is aboue ſaide in the Pronowne, fol. 23. Sometimes the Antecedent is not expreſſed but included in the Relatiue as *Hagalo a quien toca*, let him doe it whome it concerneth, *Vencera de quien es eſte pleyto*, he ſhall preuaile w hoſe proceſſe or ſuite this is. Sometimes *que* is only a Coniunction expletiue, as *en verdad que ſino te conociera*, *que dix-*

era que eſtaua loco, in truth if I did not know thee, I would ſay thou wert a foole, where *que* in the two firſt places is an expletiue put for elegancy, the third *que* onely is ſignificant.

Syntax of Verbs.

Verbs Tranſitiues haue an accuſatiue caſe after them, as *alabar la virtud*, or *a la virtud* to prayſe vertue, *aprouechar los hombres*, or *alos hombres* to profite men, *Temer los* or *a los enemigos* to feare the enemies. *Miranda* notwithſtanding will haue *a la virtud*, *a los hombres* to bee the Datiue caſe, which al other Grammarians make to be the accuſatiue caſe.

The Perſons of the Preterperfect tenſes which are formed by the auxiliar verbe *auer*, their participles doe not vary gender or number according to the precedent Nominatiue caſe, as *yo he almorzado*, I haue broken my faſt, *las mugeres han cenado*, the women haue ſupped. But thoſe perſons and tenſes of Verbs Paſſiues which are formed by the other auxiliar verbe *Ser*, change both gender and number according to the Nominatiue Caſes that goe before the verbe, as *yo ſoy amadd o*, *la muger es amada*, *nos hombres ſomos amados*, *las mugeres ſon amadas*, as is aboue mentioned in the Chapter of Verbs paſſiues, fol. 28. And as it hath beene ſayde that the Verbe *Tener* is put for *Auer*, and *Eſtar* for *Ser*. So in ſome manner of ſpeaking, one auxiliar verbe doth carry the ſignification of the other, As *mugeres y niños han de ſer rogados*, women and children are or ought to be entreated. *Ioan Baptiſta ha reſuſcitado de los muertos*, Iohn Baptiſt is riſen again from the dead, Math. 14. 2. Where *han* ſeemeth to be put for *ſon*, and *ha* for *es*. So contrarywiſe in the preterperfect tenſe of ſome Verbs, *yo ſoy* is put for *yo he*, as *yo me ſoy venido*, I haue come, *yo me ſoy burlado*, I haue ieſted, &c.

When they will expreſſe a thing to be ſuddenly done, they put the Aoriſt with the Gerund, as *Subito en ſaliendo*

as

aſſoon as they came forth, *En acabando que acabó de comer* aſſoon as euer he had dined, *En viniendo que vino luego ſe echo en cama*, as ſoone as hee came he went to bed. So *Eſtar* ſeemeth to be ſuperfluouſly vſed in theſe and the like ſpeeches, *Eſtá durmiendo* for *duerme* he is ſtill a ſleepe, *Que eſtás haziendo* for *que hazes*, what art thou doing? *Eſtan comiendo, y hablando*, they are yet eating & drinking.

Likewiſe the Verbe *Andar* in this and the like ſpeeches *Andaos holgando*, go take your eaſe and pleaſure, is not altogether ſuperfluous, but importeth a continuation of the Action. Howbeit there is a meere Hebrew pleonaſme and redundancy of words, in ſaying *yo lo anduve cone ſtos pies*, I went it on theſe feet, *yo lo vi con eſtos ojos* I ſaw it with thoſe eyes.

The Future of the Indicatiue, as alſo the third Imperfect of the Optatiue moode, doe admit a diſioyning of the word by an Epentheſis or interpoſition of the ſyllable *lo* or *le* or *os*, as for example. In the

Future, for { *Laſtimaré*, *Laſtimarás*, *Laſtimará*, *Laſtimaremos* } { *Laſtimar lo he*, *Laſtimar lo as*, *Laſtimar lo a*, *Laſtimar lo hemos* } So *dar os he*, for *os dare*, I will giue you, &c. So in the Optatiue, for *Laſtimaria*, *Laſtimar leja*. *Laſtimarias Laſtimar leias*. So *Creyeria creer le ia*, *Dezia Dezir le ia*, *Ceſar Oudin*, fol. 97.

The Imperatiue is vſed in commanding, but in forbidding they vſe the preſent tenſe of the Optatiue moode with a negation, *no lo oyga* doe not heare it, *no le eſcuchémos* let vs not liſten to him. So Math. 14. 27. *no ayays miedo* be not afraid.

Some Imperatiues are vſed prouerbially to expreſſe paſſion, ſaith *Miranda* fol. 227. as *Mira que nora mala* ſee with a miſchiefe, *echa por copas* ſpeake your pleaſure, talke on idely or madly as a man would play cups trumps: for it is a ſpeech taken from the cards, which are marked with cups. Eſpecially in the ſecond perſons plurall, *andad para ruyn vellaco*, goe thy way for a naughtie villaine,

andad para puto, para moro, goe filthy fellow, goe neger: *Hazeos mucho del compadre y no os tendra en nada*, make your ſelfe familiar and then they will ſet little by you: *Andaos a dezir donayres que deſſo comereys*, goe play the Ieſter, and ſo you ſhall get a dinner, *andaos burlando*, mocke on.

The Preſent tenſe of the Optatiue moode with theſe words *como* when, *luego* as ſoone as, is put for the Future tenſe of the Indicatiue moode, as *Como yo lotenga, yo ſe lo embiare*, when I ſhall haue receyued it, I will ſend it you. *Dixome que luego que el leyaacabado de leer lo boluera a ſu lugar*, he told me that as ſoone as he ſhall haue reade it, he wil returne it to his place. *Luego que entremos le trataremos como ha merecido*, as ſoone as we ſhall get in, wee will vſe him as he hath deſerued.

The firſt preterimperfect tenſe is ſometimes without its Aduerb of wiſhing, as Iob 4. *aquel dia fuera tinieblas, y dios no curara del*, &c. I would to God that day had beene darkeneſſe, and that God had not cared for it, or let that day bee darkenes, where *oſi* is vnderſtood which is expreſſed verſe 7. *oſi fuera aquella noche ſolitaria*, would God that night had beene deſolate. Being put without any ſigne it ſerueth to the Potentiall mood, as *aora yazeria y reposára*, now ſhould I lie and be at reſt, ver. 13. Sometimes it hath the ſignification of the Pluſquamperfect, as *Boſcan; oxala no començaran o no durarantanto*, I wiſh they had neuer begunne, or that they had not laſted ſo long.

The ſecond Imperfect ſignifieth I might, would, ſhould or could, and ſo likewiſe the third, as *Para que me previnieron las tetas que yo mamaſſe?* Why did the breaſtes preuent me that I ſhould ſucke? Iob. ibid. ver. 12. *O quan de gana terria yo eſſo?* O how faine would I haue it? *Preguntéme ſi ternia lugar mañana de vella*, hee entreated me if I ſhould haue any leyſure to come ſee him to morrow.

The Future of the ſubiunctiue is moſt vſually put with a Coniunction, as *Si vinieren mis cartas a ſus manos entregadas a mi criado*, if my letters come to your hands, de-

liuer

liuer them to my man, *Si ſupiera que veniérdes*, if I might know that you will come. Sometimes alſo without a Conjunction, as *lo que dixére lo hará*, he will doe whatſoeuer he ſhall ſay vnto you.

When two Verbs come together the latter ſhall be the Infinitiue moode, which Infinitiue is many times to bee rendred Paſſiuely, as *manda traér leña* he bidderh to bring wood, or wood to be brought, *yo es lo haré llevar*, I will cauſe it be carried for you.

The Infinitiue with an Article becommeth a Nowne Subſtantiue, as *el dormire mucho, espara biuir poco*, much ſleepe ſhorteth our life. *El comer y beuer*, meate and drinke.

The Future of the Infinitiue expreſſeth that which wee ſay in Engliſh to bee ready or about to doe ſuch, or ſuch a thing, as *Estoy por yr*, I am ready to goe, *Está por meterſe Frayle*, he is about to turne Fryer, *Está por pelarſe las barvas, y quebrarſe la cabeça*, hee is ready to peele away his beard, and to breake his head, *Aun estoy por Comer*, I haue not yet dined, or I am yet to dine, *Quanto aueys de auer*, how much are you to haue, or what muſt you haue.

Syntax of Particles.

To the Particles, as Aduerbes, Coniunctions, and Prepoſitions wee neede not preſcribe any other thing then what hath already beene formerly deliuered in their ſeuerall places. Onely this I haue obſerued that in ioyning two Aduerbs together, they curtall the firſt, as *eſcriue delicada y ſubidamente*, he writeth delicately and with deepe reach and ſearch, *Iardin de Flores*, fol. 184. So *Sententias Sabia y graciosamente dichas*, for *Sabiamente*.

Aduerbs of the Comparatiue degree gouerne a Genitiue Caſe, as *ay mas de dos meſes ay*, It is aboue two moneths ſince.

The

The Particle *que* in Interrogations is a meere expletive, as *Alonio de Caminantes* fol. 3. *preguntó a ſus criados ue adonde eſtaua? y que Como eſtaua allí?* He asked his ſeruants where he was? and wherefore he ſtood there? Again, fol. 4. *Le dixo que qual era la cauſa?* He asked what was the cauſe? *Hazen eſperiencia de que tales han de ſer ſus hijos* they make triall what ones their children will be. *Eramos que tãtos de compañia*, we were ſo many in company. Theſe ſpeeches alſo are ſomewhat ſtrange. *Que tanto es del mes?* what day of the moneth is this? *Biuia quarenta y tantos años?* He liued 40. yeares and vpward, *Iardin de Flores*, fol. 89. *Mojan la ſimiente y deſpues de ſeca la muelen*, *Ibid.* they wet their graine and after it is drie they grind it. *Los arboles nacen de ſuyo*, the trees grow of their owne accord.

It is a ſaying among the Learned, He teacheth ill, that teacheth all, *which made me carefull to cutte off Impertinencies, and to aſſemble onely thoſe parts which were neceſſary to integrate the whole: And yet beyond expectation I ſee the booke grown in bulke, and ſwoln into a volume.*

I haue added this Grammar to her other Siſters which heretofore I ſet forth for the French and Italian tongues, being willing to pricke a Card, as it were, for my ſelf and others that ſhall aduenture vpon this language, chiefly for ſuch whoſe company and conuerſation I am likely to haue into Spaine, to whoſe loue I recommend my ſelfe, and our iourney to the grace and guidance of God.

FINIS.